PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

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VOL. IV NO. 35 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
16 Feb.	Salsette	6050	Karmala	9000
15th ,,	Kashmir	9000	.....	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6050	Khyber	9000
5th March	Nardinia	7500	.....	...
13th ,,	Medina	12500	.....	...
19th ,,	Malwa	8000	.....	...
26th ,,	Mongolia	10000	.....	...
3rd April	Malda	12500	.....	...
9th ,,	Salsette	3000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	.....	...
22nd ,,	Sarnia	6600	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	.....	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Leave Bombay	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
12th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination.
12th Feb.	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
14th ,,	Dwarka	Karachi direct.
14th ,,	Dundua	East and South Africa via Mormugao

* or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	1st Feb	10th Feb
Bombay Maru	S. Kobayashi	4825	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru ..	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saicon Maru ..	1538	Y. Yamamoto	4th Feb	14th Feb
Tosan Maru ..	3850	Y. Nakano	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Tava Maru ..	4499	T. Fuchigami	23rd Feb	4th Mar.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	.....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8260	20th Apr	18th Apr.

Fares	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	655	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,038	480	720
Liverpool.....	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	943	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Cunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR—La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwauji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
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LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** **The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list**

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916
S.S. Castalia	6888	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	15th April ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Darien (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka
		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 up to Rs. 1,00 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of threee per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5 000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban(F.M.S	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping(F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent,

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

LOCAL SUPSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

TO MOTORIST—Don't throw away your old tyres. Bring to the Michell Tyre Repairing Co., they will make them serviceable again for you.

Solid band tyres for big trucks fitted by hydraulic pressure. MICHELL TYRE REPAIRING Co., 5-12, Queen's Road, P. O. 2, Bombay. 311

WANTED

WANTED —A small airy flat in Fort for residential purposes. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT and BOOK-KEEPER. Apply to Box No. 732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3142

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR RALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—By an experienced European Gentleman pupils for drawing and music (Piano.) Terms exceptionally moderate. Apply to Box No. 727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3100

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—A B Sc. or B. A. with Physics and Chemistry, of any nationality for Parsi High School, Panchgani. Boarding and Lodging free to a Parsi. Apply stating lowest terms to PRINCIPAL 3156

WANTED—Applications for the post of Director, State Education, Indore, Pay Rs. 600-40-800. Application should be addressed to the HOME MINISTER, Indore and should reach him before the 25th of February, 1916. 3128

OVERSEER required for construction works at Worli.

Applicants should be accustomed to large works and must be energetic. Salary according to capabilities. Apply:—

RESIDENT ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Love Grove Outfall Works,
3141 Worli.

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MID-WIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

WANTED —INDIAN ENGINE DRIVERS for Pumping Plants in Mesopotamia. Applicants should be capable of taking charge of 25 H. P. oil engines.

Pay Rs. 60 to 90 P. M. according to qualifications and experience, with free rations, tentage and field service clothing.

Applicants should apply personally at the Office of the ASSISTANT COMMANDING: ROYAL ENGINEEER, Marine Lines, Bombay, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M. 3149

WANTED an experienced Barrister, High Court Vakil or Retired Judicial Officer, as LAW LECTURER to the students of the Hyderabad Civil Service Class. Hours (2 lectures per diem during college term time). Remuneration Rs. 300 (O. S.) equivalent, in round figures, to Rs. 250 (British Currency).

Applications, with copies of references which will not be returned, should be sent to—

THE SECRETARY,
of the Civil Service Class Committee,
Finance Office,
Hyderabad, Deccan.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—WANTED

(1) A SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

(2) ASSISTANT SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 300 per mensem.

Candidates must be regularly trained Shipwrights or Ship Carpenters who have served full apprenticeship in a Shipyard.

Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Dock and Ship Work and boat building.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, not later than 15th February, 1916.

S. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
29th January, 1916. 902

FOR SALE.

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

SALE OF FURNITURE of Lieut. Wilmer R.E., A. E. Deacon R.E., and Major Chamber TO-MORROW 2-30 p.m., at CRAWFORD & CO.'S Auction Room, next to Great Western Hotel. 3153

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE—Black Oxide of Manganese in large quantity. Please inquire at:—

CHHOTALAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL,
3152 Wadigam, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE.—A two seater, with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

FOR SALE—Property of an Officer who died in Mesopotamia. Rudge Multi 3½ h.p. MOTOR CYCLE with comfortable basket side car, in perfect running order complete with lamp, speedometer, spare tube, tools etc., Rs. 600.—Apply:—

CAPTAIN YATES,
Brigade Major,
3147 Poona.

FOOTWEAR BARGAINS—To clear stocks prior to removal. 168 pairs Gents black boxhide Oxford walking shoes, barktanned soles, handsewn, toe capped, medium toe, lined, In sizes 5, 6, 7 and 8 only.

Further reduced to Rs. 5 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R List.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS.
... 612—4

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS STOREY ventilated newly coloured suitable for a respectable family at Ripon Road. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3146

TO BE LET—A HOUSE with compound fit for a respectable family at Mori Road Mahim, next to the Catholic Church. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 733-A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3146

TO LET—MATHERAN "ASHOK-VILLA," opposite Superintendents, fully furnished four bedrooms and drawing-room. For season or whole year. Apply Mrs. MADGAOKAR, Ahmednagar, Deccan 3148

TO LET—Second Floor of New Petit Mansions, Sleater Road, airy, commodious, open on West, North and South, up-to-date, with electric light, near tram, train and Victoria stand. Rent Rs. 135 Apply "S", 361, Hornby Road. 3155

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 396

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160, E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with Section 465(1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their meeting proposed to be held on or after the 1st April, 1916, to take into their consideration the undermentioned draft bye-law proposed to be introduced in Chapter III of the Market Bye-laws, relating to private markets:—

"4. No tenant or occupier of a shop, stall, godown or standing in a private market shall keep at such shop, stall, godown or standing, any weight or measure which has not been duly verified by comparison with the standard weight or measure and stamped in accordance with the provisions of Sections 118 and 419 of the Act."

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the said draft bye-law receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said draft bye-law on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection will, by himself or his counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A copy of the proposed bye-law is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge. Printed copies of the proposed bye-law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of anna one per copy.

R. P. MASANI,
3139 Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 7th February, 1916.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned stores for 1916-17, will be received by the Director of Ordnance Stores Helene Lodge, Simla, W.C., up to 12 noon, on the 9th March, 1916.

11. Forms of 'Tender" and "Schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Rs. 5 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at any arsenal any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

111. Tenders will only be received in accordance with the condition on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English.

IV. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director of Ordnance Stores, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

V. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Thursday the 9th March, 1916. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VI. Any further information required can be obtained on written application to this office.

Blankets, Jhools, Brushes, Oil linseed, Ropes head and heel, Cordage other than cotton, Grease lubricating, Gunny and articles made therefrom, galvanized buckets, wool, tallow and Timber teak, deal, sal and sissoo, etc.

H. JENNINGS, Colonel.
3131 Director of Ordnance Stores.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi, at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1916.

AGENDA.

1. To elect the Committee of Turf Club for the year 1916-17.
2. To consider the question of the revision of the Rules of Racing relating to the ageing of horses and ponies, as proposed at the General Meeting held at Poona on the 25th September, 1915.
3. To discuss any other business brought forward.

(By Order),
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
3138 Western India Turf Club.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TRIBHOWANDAS JADAVJI SANGHVI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant. ..... Deceased.

MADHOWDAS SHAMJI KALIANDAS DEVIDAS and SHIVSHANKER GOKULJI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the first two merchants and the last a hotel keeper, residing at Bhuleshwar Barbhaya Moholla and Gaiwadi respectively outside the Fort the executors named in the Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 2nd day of Feb. 1916.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
3135 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICES

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST OF MAY 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st May, 1912, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of April, 1916, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street knows as Grant Road from Sukhlaji Street up to Duncan Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1916.

P. R. CADELL
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
3154

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) ON VIEW.

SALE OF FURNITURE ON FRIDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 11th February, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite to Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meatsafes, blackwood carved chairs and tables, dressing cheval glasses by Wimbridge, zoonda almyrahs, arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys, writing dressing and washhand tables, reclining sofas, hat stands, book cases, vases, table ornaments, towel horse, hat stand, double and single iron beds, oil paintings pictures, rich carpets, rich platedware, glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of Lieutenants L. Wilmer, R.E., A. E. Deacon, R.E., and Major Chambers.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, HARDWARE, MERCHANTS, ETC.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green Esq., C. A., Liquidators of the Empress S. and W. Co., Ltd., The Connaught Mills Co., Ltd., The Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. and The James Greaves Mills Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned goods by Public Auction, on the premises, on the day and time mentioned against each Mill:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the New Empress S. and W. Co., Ltd., situated at De Lisle Road.

On FRIDAY, the 18th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Old Empress S. and W. Co. Ltd. situated at De Lisle Road.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Connaught Mills Co. Ltd., situated at De Lisle Road.

On FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the James Greaves Mills Co. Ltd., situated at Haines Road.

On TUESDAY, the 29th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Cotton Mills, Co. Ltd., situated at Haines Road.

The following goods:—

Such as, spoiled yarn, cotton in process (if any), cane baskets, dealwood cases, bardans, rings, warping machines, fluted rollers, yarn testing machine, cast and wrought iron scraps, card cans, rope pulleys, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars of the above and other goods, please apply to the Liquidators or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.). Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their godown at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Duke's Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for sale) the very valuable high class substantial and neat polished household and office teak and blackwood furniture consisting of dining tables for 6 persons, dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, side boards, marble top centre tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganised artistic mirrored cabinets, easy and low chairs, rocking chairs, curzon chairs, easels, sewing machine, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy vases, revolving book cases, office chairs, writing and office tables, ladies writing tables, bookstands, carpets, large size glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, marble topped washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty cloth baskets, Umbrella stands, Hatstands, Verrandah Benches, iron folding chairs for gardens, table lamps, English dinner sets, rich glass and crockery ware, etc., etc., the property of an English gentleman proceeding Home including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the junction of the Nanabhai Lane and Hornby Road and next to the West End Watch Co., in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. W. H. Thorns and Co., the very valuable brand new substantial and neat polished high class teakwood household and office furniture such as dining tables, dinner waggons, dirty clothes baskets, tile topped teapoys, square fancy teapoys, drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, glass door single almirahs, panel door cupboards, reclining sofas, easy low and Curzon chairs, fancy cabinets, hatstands, towel horses, arm and armless chairs, writing tables, corner cabinets, glass screens, carved teapoys, glass door book cases, baba easy chairs, marble tables, wooden bedsteads, dressing tables, phonographs, records, etc. etc., the surplus property of a cabinet maker lately in the occupation of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Ltd.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of valuable property at 1st Marine Street, which was advertised under instructions from Bai Ratanbai, wife of Shapurji Jehangir Vakil, the mortgagee, for sale on the 9th February, 1916, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES COTTON [illegible] OF CURRIMBHAI MILLS.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th February, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Sheth Jadavji Devaran and on acount and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ranchhordas Laxmandas Marvadi, Trambakantavala.

50 Bales, cotton yarn No. 10 Ring of Currimbhai Mills, flower tie, chaws ticket, of January delivery each bale of about 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1916.

THE

ORIENTAL IRON WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:

Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire escapes, Gate Railings, etc.

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY, No. 4.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

Every Evening At 9-30 p.m.

Maurice E. Bandmann presents the

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

LAST 2 NIGHTS!

TO-NIGHT THURSDAY.

"GRUMPY"

Compton Coutts's Great Hit.

FRIDAY, FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT,"!

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

AFTER 6-30 P. M. PLAN AT THEATRE

Telephone No. 288.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Home of Celebrities.

The Indian Theatrical record-breakers,

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS COMPANY.

Still doing tremendous business:

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

9-30 TO-MORROW 9-30

FOR TWO NIGHTS

The World-famous Drama

THE SILVER KING.

The story of a man wrongfully accused of a crime which for a considerable time he really believes he committed. He strikes a silver mine and eventually, when rich, he clears his character.

Title-role.....Carl Lawson.

SATURDAY MATINEE, 4-30.

The Epoch-making play.

"MILESTONES."

A period of play showing the evolution of dress, fashion and human nature from 1860 to 1885 and from thence to the present day. The action of the play is most interesting.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY 9-30.

"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

A beautiful drama which has taught the world a greater moral lesson than any sermon ever uttered from the pulpit and vindicates the power of religion over tyranny and evil.

Marcus.....Jack Elagert
Mercia.....Gertrude F. Godart.

Booking at S. ROSE & CO.

EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

Instructions for booking the best available seats will be taken at the theatre from 6-15 to 8-15 p. m.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:

Stalls Re. 2, Circle Re. 1 & Gallery As. 8. All Children half prices to Rs. 2 & 1 seats.

At the Door of the Royal Opera House Taxicabs and Victorias are available at the close of each performance, but can be assured if notice is given at the Booking Office during the first interval.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

6-45 TO-NIGHT 6-45

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

NINTH PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Gold-Rooster Masterpice in 5 Acts.

SIMON THE JESTER

The screen version of W. J. Locke's famous novel, which describes the curious doings of a man doomed by the doctors to die in six months.

SUPERB ACTING OF A GRIPPING PLOT.

One Long Laugh

THE LADY-KILLER.

The comic adventures of a man flirt and how he was cured.

A charming allegory,

THE BELL-RINGER

Which describes the war between good and evil and how the former emerges triumphant.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

By the last mail

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE AS USUAL.

Tuesday, 15th February 1916

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

(ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.)

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

The biggest and best serial yet.

NINTH AND TENTH EPISODES.

THE DEATH RAY AND THE LIFE CURRENT

ALSO

FRIESLAND (Holland) Colored Travel. | Col. Heeza Liar Dog Fancier. Cartoon.
LATEST GAZETTE. | Matrimonial Bliss. Starlight Comic.

Recommencing Saturday next WHO PAYS? together with Exploits.

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Have You ever Experienced
THE QUALITY OF MERCY
Either By Showing it! or By Receiving it!
If not, come and witness

MISS KITTY GERY
—SHOWING IT—
To Her Worst Enemy—COUNT FREDERICK
In the Second Instalment of 7000 Feet of

THE BROKEN COIN

Writing a note to King Michael to send assistance to make him FREE from the clutches of Apaches.
Daily Three Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
Extra Show on Sundays at 3-30 unusual Prizes.
—12 CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000—
USUAL POPULAR PRICES

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. GIRGAUM. T. N. 1263

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-30

PATHE FRERE'S LATEST GOLD ROOSTER DRAMATIC SUCCESS.

In 5 Acts. **"NEDRA"** In 5 Acts.
In 5 Acts. In 5 Acts.

A remarkable play from the famous novel of that name by George Barr McCutcheon. "NEDRA" is a savage Island in the Pacific, where after a terrible typhoon (the most realistic scene ever filmed) two people are lost. The man saving a woman, whom in the confusion of the shipwreck, he thought was the woman he loved, but who was a woman married to someone else. Three of these thrilling acts take place amongst savages who show some remarkable talent for acting.

ONE OF THE MOST ORIGINAL AND BEAUTIFUL PLAYS EVER SCREENED.

NEXT SATURDAY, THE GREAT LONDON SPY DRAMA.

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9.

Katunga — Forsyth — Port Talbot

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9.

Yeboshi Maru — Kishumoto — Yakohama.

The following steamers received Port clearance on Wednesday:—

Steamer Penang Maru for Kobe
Beme for Rangoon

The following steamer entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer Katunga for London etc.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th instant, and is due here on the morning of the 12th instant.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Tosan Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 8th instant via Colombo.

S. S. Katunga:—The steamer Katunga, 2,160 tons, Captain S. Forsyth, arrived here on Wednesday from Port Talbot, which port she left on the 21st December, in water ballast.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Penang Maru, 3,261 tons, Captain S. Kushiluki, will sail to-day for Kobe via Shanghai and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S. S. Beme:—The steamre Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain Scott, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with general goods on board.

Wednesday, 9th Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Benlarig.....Hatie.....W. & A. G. & Co
F. Favignana.....Galeleo.....M. Italiana
N. Ilwen.....Paul.....W. & A. G. & Co
O. Lawoe.....Webb.....D. M. Kunwani
P. Arum.....Kent.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani.....B. S. N. Co
Kaveri.....B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi.....B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pensilva.....W. & A. G. & Co
2 Clinton.....Neidler.....W. & A. G. & Co
3 Ardamnor.....Mackintosh.....T. M. & Co
4 Pundua.....Andreasen.....M. M. & Co
5 Penang Maru.....N. Y. Kaisha
7 Saigon Maru.....Yemamati.....O. S. Kaisha
9 Strathblane.....Lanton.....W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Clan Maclean...Williamson.....J. F. & C.
16 Rahmani.....Wheeler.....T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara.....Hetherington.....P. & O. Co
3 City of Exeter.....Roe.....K. Nixon & Co
4 Yeboshi Maru.....Kishumoto.....N. Y. Kaisha
6 Barrowmore.....Doran.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Beme.....Scott.....Shaw Wallace & Co

M. W. D. D.

Nairung.....T. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Kowelt.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
Katunga.....Forsyth.....W. & A. G. & Co
Maur.....Svensen.....F. F. Campbell & Co
Reimer.....Lemostre.....T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Feb. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Exeter (s) 400 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Exeter (s) 50 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR U. K. PORTS.

Katunga (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clenton (s) 15,960 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 1,001 cwts. castor seed, R. Purshotum; 1,950 cwts. myrabolams, Calliandas Brothers; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

Ardenmhor (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, M. Valabdas; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 3,812 cwts. castor seed, K. M. Nanoo.

Barrowmoor (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, S. Mallam.

Pensilva (s) 2,019 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathblane (s) 25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 975 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 18 bales willow strippings, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Remier (s) 80 cwts. cardamoms, M. Jafferbhoy; 169 cwts. euphorbic pelatifera, M. Jafferbhoy; 201 cwts. gum kadaya, M. Jafferbhoy; 588 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Remier (s) 150 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Favignana (s) 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

Novara (s) 50 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 25 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 4 cases indigo, M. Saidahamed and Co.

Saigon Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 1,800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 165 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 105 cwts. raisins, Cheungtai.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 9.

S. S. Beme from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—613,400 imperial gallons kerosine oil, 270 casks lubricating oil.

S. S. Rahmani from Busreh, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.— 121 bundles skins, 2 bundles carpets, 139 bags almond kernels, 781 bags linseed, 15 bags 21 bales wool, 6 bags saleb, 26 bags cotton, 4 jottas queen seeds, 17 cases 17 carboys rose water, 3 bags khaksher, 125 bags gum, 2 cases provision, 3,439 bundles 2,621 cases 591 bags dates.

S. S. Favignana from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—126 cases vermouth, 93 cases spun silk waste, 486 cases cotton goods, 4 cases ferment banca, 250 cases milk, 3 cases cotton and silk goods, 2 cases provisions, 11 cases olive oil, 30 cases wine, 3 cases olive, 1 case suages, 5 cases art silk yarn, 26 slabs marble, 5,345 pieces marble tiles, 4,583 bags almonds, 6 cases conserve, 15 cases glue, 211 cases paper, 2 barrels colour, 5 cases condiments, 5 cases preserves, 41 cases musical instruments, 8 cases silk goods, 129 packages tyres, 8 cases velvet, 9 barrels shots, 16 cases mineral water, 1 case art silk goods, 45 bales piece-goods, 3 cases cowries, 34 bundles old copper, 2 cases kharo, 1 package bhatram, 12 cases M. O. P. shells, 8 bundles skins, 18 bags gum Arabic, 15 bags gum.

S. S. Pundua from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—38 crates pomegranates, 2 cases carpets, 20 bags almond kernels, 38 bundles skins, 3 bags brass pieces, 2 bags copper pieces, 300 bags rice, 1 case cigarettes, 150 cases dry fish, 23 bags gum gugar, 7 bundles shankins, 68 cases 7 bales cotton piece-goods, 1,000 bags wheat, 10 cases fishmaws, 4 tins pearls, 9 bundles dollars, 24 bundles specie, 1 tin currency notes, 13 bundles cuttles, 18 bundles wool, 1,703 bales cotton, 583 bags sardines, 15 kegs paint, 7 cases indigo, 494 boxes 221 bags dates.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant. C 73

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 8th February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.830	Inches.
Temperature of Air	75.0	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.4	,,
Dew point	56.8	,,
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.534	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.2	,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	84.0	,,
Minimum do. do	65.3	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	ENE,WNW,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind do do.	169	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

		HIGH WATER				LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Still.		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Still.
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft. in
Wed.	9	m 2	38	27	5	9	m 8	58	16 11
		3	28a	25	11		8	52a	20 0
Thur.	10	m 3	2	26	3	10	m 9	35	17 8
		4	21a	24	11		9	34a	21 3
Fri.	11	m 3	34	25	1	11	m 10	17	18 5
		5	28a	24	2		15	45a	22 5
Sat.	12	m 4	16	24	1	12	m 11	27	10 0
		7	47a	24	1				
Sun.	13	m 5	19	23	4	13	m 1	31	22 9
		9	19a	24	10		0	51a	10 2
Mon.	14	m 7	14	23	0	14	m 3	15	22 1
		9	53a	25	8		2	8a	18 9
Tues.	15	m 8	52	24	6	15	m 3	57	21 3
		10	21a	26	6		3	2a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 9 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 36m.
,, 10 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 36m.
,, 11 (Friday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 37m
,, 12 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 37m
,, 13 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 38m
,, 14 (Monday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 38m.
,, 15 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 8m.	,, 6h. 39m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January	28d.	6h.	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	,, February	3d.	9h.	55-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	,, ,,	11d.	3h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,,	19d.	7h.	58-6m. a.m.

LORD KITCHENER'S HOME.

Who would not be interested in the home of the man on whom we are all relying for the final triumph of British arms? In a recent issue of "The Light Car," is a special article entitled "Round About Lord Kitchener's Home," from which we are enabled to quote the following paragraph: "Eight miles south of Canterbury, on the Dover Road, you see the romantic-looking gates of a park, flanked by gate-piers surmounted with stone eagles. These are the 'Eagle Gates' of Broome Park, now the country seat of Lord Kitchener. You come to this spot the centre of the 'Ingoldsby Country,' by a remarkably picturesque road which leads up out of the cathedral city. On the way up a singular clump of ash trees and old thorns will be noticed, growing on the edges of a kind of crater which crowns a curious hillock. This is known by the rustics as "Old England's Hole," and is a survivor of one of those woodland forts to which the ancient Britons withdrew after fighting with Julius Caesar's legionaries in the great battle on Barham Downs, July 23, B.C. 54. This is, indeed, a warlike neighbourhood. Coming up to Barham Downs, that lofty chalk plateau, we are on the scene of many historic doings since Caesar warred here. Here King John's army encamped, in 1213, to resist the French invasion; here Simon de Montfort and his disaffected barons gathered in 1263, and finally, from 1795 to 1800, a great British army was encamped to take part in resisting the threatened invasion by Bonaparte."

"IN ANOTHER SIX MONTHS."

ENGLISHWOMAN AND THE CROWN PRINCE

The Paris correspondent of the Central News has had an interview with an Englishwoman who was formerly an intimate friend of the German Crown Prince, whose confidence she enjoyed to an exceptional degree.

Since war broke out she has received letters from him via Holland, and until quite recently received communications in Holland from certain friends of the Crown Prince in Court circles.

The letters were couched in friendly but discreet terms at first, but finally began to touch on military topics and the possibilities of peace.

Basing her statement on the contents of letters recently received, the lady gave it as her firm conviction that Germany, by embarking on the Balkan campaign, has played her last card. Should she fail in her endeavour to crush the Allies in the Near East and in her dream of conquering Egypt, she will be unable to continue th ewar, and will immediately seek peace on the most advantageous terms obtainable.

"In another six months or less," said the Englishwoman, "Germany will be on her knees, with the Allies dictating terms."

A typical instance of expensive litigation arising from the uncertainties of the law of succession in the Punjab is demonstrated by the Dalgarh succession case now pending before the senior Sub-Judge of Lahore. The parties are Khoja Mahomedans belonging to a section known as Dalgarh and the property in dispute is worth about ten lakhs. The plaintiff who is a sister of the last holders claims as an heir alleging that the parties are governed by Mahomedan law, while the defendants allege that the customary law which is based on strict rules of agnatic succession, governs the case.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 9.

The weather again has been dry, but conditions are slightly unsettled in the extreme north. Temperature is below normal over the whole of Northern India.

Forecast:—Light snowfall in Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th February 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and at Ambala and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and become normal in the north and the south-west Punjab but continues in slight defect in the east Punjab; night temperature continues in defect over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen but is still in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Central India West but clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen but is still generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen but is still in moderate defect.

The Konkan.—Sikes are lightly clouded. Temperature has risen; it is now normal at night over the whole division and in excess during the day in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Temperature continues to rise and is now nearly normal in Baluchistan and the western half of the Peninsula but remains in slight or moderate defect over the rest of north-west India and in the United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the central parts of the country. Conditions appear to be slightly unsettled in the extreme north.

A few showers are possible in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 9th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	64.9	48.0	80	..	4.05	—3.89
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	75.7	60.8	63	..	4.39	2.17
Do. (8th)	69.1	59.9	63	..	4.39	2.19
PUNJAB—						
Multan	68.3	39.7	41	..	0.13	—0.74
Rawalpindi	64.2	30.3	51	..	1.19	—3.44
Lahore	66.3	36.7	64	..	0.22	—1.61
Hissar	65.8	33.2	40	..	0.18	..
Ambala	66.7	32.1	76	..	0.61	—2.43
Delhi	65.5	41.3	38	..	0.18	—1.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	68.7	41.0	38	..	0	—1.08
Mainpuri	67.6	38.6	50	..	0.01	—1.76
Jhansi	72.6	40.8	37	..	0.24	—0.92
Cawnpore	68.8	42.5	62	..	0.02	—1.20
Allahabad	69.2	38.5	64	..	0.14	—1.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	69.1	36.8	38	..	0	—0.66
Karachi	69.8	50.9	50	..	0.18	—0.77
Ajmer	68.2	37.4	42	..	0.05	—0.86
Jaipore	70.5	38.2	17	..	0.11	—0.83
Kotah	71.6	44.6	43	..	0	—0.59
Mount Abu	62.2	45.9	13	..	0	—0.75
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	0	..
Dwarka	72.5	55.8	62	..	0.19	0.07
Veraval	76.9	49.5	29	..	0	—0.42
Rajkot	76.3	42.9	32	..	0	—0.44
Bhavnagar Para	77.6	48.8	40	..	0.01	—0.26
Surat	83.9	53.7	32	..	0	—0.27
Ahmedabad	77.9	47.9	20	..	0	—0.26
Deesa	78.2	41.2	32	..	0	—0.33
Neemuch	70.1	41.5	15	..	0.06	—0.54
Indore	76.3	47.1	57	..	0.66	—0.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	69.3	40.2	55	..	0.15	—1.51
Saugor	71.6	47.5	20	..	0.09	—1.55
Hoshangabad	72.3	45.2	33	..	0.15	—1.18
Khandwa	79.4	45.3	31	..	0.63	—0.34
Akola	82.3	53.6	19	..	1.72	0.22
Amroati	80.3	53.3	22	..	0.45	—1.05
Nagpur	78.6	49.6	31	..	0.16	—1.55
Chanda	82.1	51.2	43	..	0.62	—0 9
Raipur	75.7	48.8	51	..	0.33	—0.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.9	66.3	70	..	0.09	—0.45
Ratnagiri	93.3	67.5	61	..	0.81	0.14
Mormugao	84.0	70.3	93	..	0.94	—0.28
Karwar	84.5	66.3	91	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.4	50.1	37	..	0.16	—0.62
Ahmednagar	82.2	51.7	34	..	3.40	2.16
Poona	85.6	53.5	73	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	85.6	61.6	39	..	1.27	—0.21
Bijapur	85.4	65.1	47	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum	83.1	59.5	48	..	1.70	—0.22
Ahmedabad	81.5	55.9	26	..	1.82	0.71
Nizamabad (Indore).	82.9	58 7	33	..	0.88	0
H. Jerabad	82.2	64.4	77	..	0.79	—0.54
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.6	79.8	73	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	85.8	72.7	86	..	13.29	7.02
Cochin	89.6	75.1	80	..	8.84	0.10
Colombo	85.8	71.1	91	..	27.84	5.96
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.6	67.2	84	..	29.73	14.40
Bellary	90.8	66.0	69	..	7.28	5.07
Cuddapah	91.4	69.9	65	..	9.44	4.75
Madras	85.5	67.5	77	..	21.24	1.22
Bangalore	85.8	63.6	75	..	3.50	—0.03
Coimbatore	90.3	66.7	73	..	6.76	1.70
Trichinopoly	91.1	67.5	73	..	12.73	4.57
Negapatam	..	69.9	86	..	24.23	—4.51

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 9th February 1916 was 30.059 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given here.

PUNJAB'S GIFT OF AEROPLANES.

A FLEET OF 32 MACHINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

The Secretaries of the Punjab Aeroplane Fund announce that a further sum of £4,500 has been remitted to the Secretary of State for India, making a total of £72,000, thus completing the purchase money for 32 aeroplanes. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the patron of the Fund, has approved of the following additional names for aeroplanes:—Punjab 31 (Multan). Punjab 32 (Montgomery).

With the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor it has been decided to close the Punjab Aeroplane Fund on the 1st March.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

EAST INDIES STATION AND NAVAL FUND.

Urgent appeals have come to us from all sections of the Station for increased supplies of books, magazines and papers and as it is the continual aim of the Fund to meet the wishes of the men we appeal most urgently for additional gifts from the community. Were the sailors stationed on shore it would be much easier to supply their needs as a system of exchange could be adopted, but some of the ships are at sea for weeks on end, consequently prior to their departure a good stock of books, papers and magazines ssupplied and where possible we send sufficient to last them till their return to port. A sailor writing recently acknowledging gifts on behalf of himself and shipmates stated how much they appreciated the books during their spells off duty, and when one realises how arduous and how exacting their duties are we feel certain that this appeal will not be in vain in the interests of the sailors who are guarding our interests in these waters.

RECENT DONATIONS.

Already acknowledged, Rs. 87,307-0-3; Half proceeds of performance of "Geisha" Rs. 2,300; Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club: Xmas Fund, Rs. 1,057; The Maharaja of Balrampur (Dec.), Rs. 1,000; The Maharaja of Balrampur (Jan.), Rs. 1,000; Hon. Treasurer Ceylon Branch, Rs. 750; Proceeds of Concert given by the Nursing Staff, St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Rs. 635; The Soldiers' Comforts Fund, Jubbulpore, Rs. 600; Mr. A. Turner Laing, Rs. 500; Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Rs. 500; The V. A. Association, Yeotmal, Rs. 300; Mr. R. Barlow, Rs. 200; Sir Basil Scott, Rs. 200; The V. A. Association, Akola, Rs. 200; The Ladies' Committee, V. A. Association, Raipur, Rs. 150; Offertory, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Rs. 104-7-6; Hon. Mr. Carmichael, Rs. 100; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sells, Rs. 100; V. A. Society, Hoshangabad, Rs. 100; Major J. W. Little, I.M.S., Rs. 75; Lady Scott, Rs. 61; Mrs. Stringfellow, Rs. 55; The Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, 8th contribution, Rs. 50; Colaba Wesleyan Sunday School, Rs. 25; Mrs. Fosbery (Xmas Fund), Rs. 15; Lady Peirse (Xmas Fund), Rs. 15; "My Prize" (A. F. S.), Rs. 10; "My Prize" (Mrs. C. A.), Rs. 10; "Only a bet" Rs. 5; Mr. C. G. Limpus, Rs. 5; A Hindu Gentleman, Rs. 5; Proceeds of a Concert given in a Barn, Rs. 5; Interest, Rs. 288-12; Sundries, Rs. 76; Total Rs. 97,804-3-9.

Many other useful gifts of a miscellaneous nature are also gratefully acknowledged.

BARODA WOMEN'S WAR FUND,

A meeting of the Committee of the Baroda Women's War Fund of which H. H. the Maharani is the President, was held in August 1915 at the beginning of the second year of the war. It was resolved to continue the work and to hold a weekly working party at the Residency.

From the 1st of September to the end of December 1915, the following contributions have been sent to the St. John Ambulance Depot in Bombay and to some Regiments in Mesopotamia. Five cases of books were sent also to the Women's War Fund in Bombay:—Warm shirts 199, Cigarettes 8,550, Biddis 93,300 Cigars 300, Kit bags 33, Warm drawers 69, Extra bandages 181, Cup covers 600, Books and Magazines 6 cases in all, Warm Vests 48, Spices 3 cases, Towels 54 dozen, Soap 12 dozen and sundry small gifts of cakes etc., Two "hospital requisite" units and Two "one hundred bed units."

The Committee wish to thank all who have supported their work with donations, subscriptions and other gifts.

THE PROFESSOR'S RETURN.

A TOKYO STORY OF GERMAN "NERVE."

An amusing example of German "nerve" is reported from Tokyo by the Central News correspondent. When the war broke out a German professor, employed in the Imperial University of Tokyo, was on the reserve list. He obeyed the order to report at Tsingtau, was appointed an officer there, and took part in the defence of the fortress against the Japanese. In due course he returned to Japan, not as a professor, but as a prisoner of war.

Being once more on the spot, Herr Professor saw no reason why he should not resume teaching at a liberal salary, and duly made application to have his name restored to the faculty—and the "pay roll." The reply was a polite but unqualified negative, and the professor is still enjoying a plain but healthy diet in the quiet surroundings of a temple that has been converted into a prison.

LORD MILNER'S NATIONALITY.

In the House of Commons on Jan. 6 Mr. Lundon asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department whether Lord Milner had ever complied with section 3 of the Act of 1773, under which he claimed to be a British citizen, although born in Germany and the son of a German subject.

Mr. Brace said the section was repealed in 1871.

Mr. Outhwaite: Is the hon. member aware that under German law Lord Milner is still a German citizen?

The Speaker: You cannot expect the hon. member to have a knowledge of German law.

IN THE TORPEDOED YASAKA MARU.

A WOMAN SURVIVOR'S NARRATIVE.

A woman survivor from the Yasaka Maru, the Japanese liner torpedoed on December 21, writes:

We had an uneventful voyage from Marseilles till we had passed the Malta channel. After that we were followed by a boat which it is thought communicated our whereabouts to a submarine. We went on to within six or seven hours of Port Said in perfect weather, and then at 2.40 p. m. on December 21 we were hit without warning. Many of us were resting at the time, as there was a ground swell on.

Once on deck we were ordered into a boat just swinging out. We got in with a motley crew of passengers, one barber, cooks, boys, etc., about thirty of us. Our boat was skilfully lowered but it seemed ages going down the ship's side. Nine boats got away with 152 passengers and 20 odd of the crew. The captain came last and it was a relief when we knew he was with us, as up till recently a Japanese would always go down with his ship. The most critical time was before he came, as there was no responsible member of the crew in our boat, and we had difficulty in persuading them to row away from the ship.

The Japanese were all fine, putting the passengers first in every way. The little barber had three coats with him and dealt them out to those who had none. Then he grieved over his pet parrot left behind. An officer's wife was delighted; she had saved her tiny Yorkshire terrier in her muff. She had her fur coat but no dress or hat, and kept on rejoicing that she had got her husband's medals, if not his sword.

We must have been in the boats quite fifteen minutes before the ship sank slowly by the bows; there was only a dull explosion and much smoke and fire coming out of the funnel for quite a long time the stern seemed to stand on end with the Japanese flag flying, hoisted by a boy at the last available moment. Then with a plunge all was over; a calm sea covered the place, and we saw a periscope watching the scene from behind us.

TORPEDOED AS A DECOY.

The theory is now held that we were torpedoed as a decoy for all the transports passing at that time, in the hope that they would try to save us and so get caught themselves. Mercifully none of them stopped. When the ship had gone the captain took command of our little fleet of boats and we were roped together, except the first officer's which was sent on to look out for help. The captain had received a reply to his wireless S.O.S. signal.

We saw a gorgeous sunset and moonrise—they were so comforting. At last we got an answering rocket to our distress signals, but we were told afterwards that they had actually trained their guns on us for fear we were simply a screen for another submarine. Getting on board, they tiny French patrol boat was quite exciting, as the swell made it a big jump and we had to cross another boat from ours.

The way the sailors managed the babies was wonderful. There were about ten of them from two months to about five years old, and they were so good, asleep nearly all the time. I never have seen or smelt such a dirty boat, and we were packed like sardines. I was reduced to sitting on a torpedo some of the time, and never got more than half room to sit down.

We reached Port Said at 10-30 a.m., and then it was worth something to find that all the warships had manned their yards in our honour and were singing the Japanese National Anthem. I must tell you that my Christian steward found us out just before we got in and showed his little Japanese Testament that he had saved. It was all he had. That day and afterwards the Navy and Army seemed as if they could'nt do enough for us, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (owners of the Yasaka Maru) are paying all hotel expenses and being as considerate as they possibly can.

In connection with the recent political gun-shot murders at Bajitpur in Mymensingh district a young man was arrested at Mymensingh town on Saturday on a charge of abetment of murder. The accused is the son-in-law of a leading pleader. Accused was remanded to police custody pending enquiry.

THINNESS IS DANGEROUS.

EMINENT SPECIALIST TELLS HOW THIN PEOPLE MAY PUT ON FLESH AND BECOME STRONG, PLUMP AND HEALTHY.

Thinness is unnatural and dangerous. It is not necessarily the cause of consumption, indigestion, liver or catarrhal trouble; but in nearly every instance it is an indication that something is radically wrong. Very thin people may feel that they are perfectly well; but after thirty years of active experience I can truly say that I have never seen an extremely thin man or woman who was really healthy. Thin people are thin because they do not assimilate their food properly. They may eat heartily, but their food does not make flesh, simply because the assimilative organs are lacking in nerve force. This is why thin people are so often nervous, sleepless, and become addicted to the use of drugs. To supply this nerve force a nerve food must be taken, and I have had remarkable results in nearly every case from the use of a tonic nerve food which contains no drugs consisting of ½ oz. Tincture of Cardamoms Compound, B.P., ½ oz. Salrado Compound, 3 oz. Elixir Simplex and enough water to fill an 8 oz. bottle. One to two tablespoonfuls should be taken before each meal, or whenever excessive fatigue or depression is felt. Any chemist can readily prepare this formula, and as it is widely recognised for its unusual efficacy many chemists now keep it in stock ready for use under the name of Salrado Tonic. The increase in weight following the use of this tonic is remarkable, the nervousness, sleeplessness and other unnatural symptoms all disappear; dull eyes become bright and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health.—A. E. M.

COMMERCIAL.

GOLD.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their Bullion Letter for 1915 say:—

The year 1915 will be for ever memorable. The Great War has stirred all departments of life, financial and commercial, to their very depths. Rules, regulations, and conventional methods of business have all been thrown into the melting pot, and the form in which they will emerge remains in abeyance until the conclusion of peace. Two thoughts predominate. Astonishment that active business life could have continued under the restrictions and limitations that now prevail. Satisfaction that the wide-spread interests of the British Empire have been welded into such complete unity. Danger and sorrow shared in common have ever been a ground of solidarity in the history of nations. It is fortunate for Great Britain and her Allies that resources so varied and so vast are at their command in this time of stress. Notwithstanding the gravity of the present war, the holder of a Bank of England note can always obtain gold on presentation. This forms a striking contrast to the practice of other countries with regard to their issues of Bank notes. The practical gold point has moved considerably, owing to the increased cost of freight, and more particularly that of insurance. Risks which used to be considered almost negligible have commanded heavy premiums in consequence of the submarine menace, and of the many departures, on the part of the enemy, from the custom of civilised nations with regard to ships at sea. At one time, a gold shipment to the United States of America cost anything up to nine times as much for freight and insurance as it did in the time of peace. Previously it was a matter of course that nations of the first financial standing claiming a gold standard, should remit gold whenever exchange moved much below the gold point. But the more the military forces of these countries became mobilised, the more their gold became immobilised. The greater the demand for imports or the reduction in exports, the more difficult it became to secure the gold necessary to adjust the adverse balance of trade.

The vast financial obligations undertaken by Great Britain on behalf of herself and her Allies eventually proved adverse to the exchange between this country and the United States of America. This exchange, which it will be remembered became enormously in favour of this country shortly after the declaration of War, began to move in the reverse direction, and it became necessary to take steps to set matters right. A Commission, appointed by the Government, proceeded to New York in September and arranged a loan for issue in the United States of America to the value of £100,000,000 upon the joint security of Great Britain and France. This loan found favour in the United States of America, where the influx of an unnecessary amount of gold, owing to the temporary disturbance of the balance of trade, had begun to arouse fears of an inflation of currency which might prove harmful to the sound development of its internal trade and a danger to the export trade as well. A glut of gold has its disadvantages as well as a deficiency. The Foreign Exchange problems of Great Britain, in the period of War, differ in important particulars from those of Germany. Germany could not obtain the goods she wanted from abroad owing to the sea blockade, nor could she have found the means to pay for them if she had. Great Britain and France secured the desired goods owing to their control of the sea, and also enjoyed such credit abroad that payment for a portion of the goods purchased was able to be postponed. In this connection an extract from an able circular issued by the National City Bank of New York is apropos, shewing as it does, the views held by financial circles in America as to the necessity of the loan from the United States' point of view.

"The purpose of this loan, so far as American Bankers are concerned, is the protection and support of this country's regular trade, which is threatened by the unsettled state of the foreign exchanges. It has been apparent for some time that something must be done to credits in the United States against which our foreign customers can draw in payment for their purchases, or that the purchases must be reduced. The War has thrown all international trade out of balance, and created problems that could not arise under normal conditions. This country is accustomed to export a large volume of products, and its industries are adjusted to that state of affairs. The situation, which has been developing for several months, cannot be allowed to drift without danger of an interruption to exports and a congestion of products in the home markets."

The total gold held in the Treasury of the United States on 30th November, 1915, amounted to $1,648,831,192.14. The price of gold remained at 77s. 9d. per ounce standard throughout the entire year. In view of the improved output from the Transvaal and other African districts the world's production for 1915 is likely to be in the neighbourhood of £98,000,000.

HOLDINGS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The great State Banks of Europe held gold as follows, as shown in the latest returns:—

Great Britain Dec. 29	...	£33,874,535	51,666,000	...	...	...	...	...
See below for further figures.		1913.	9,960,000	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	...	£69,032,135	4,260,000	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	1914.	140,695,0000	...	...	...	...	...
*Denmark Nov. 30	...	...	59,887,0000	...	...	...	...	...
France Dec. 30	...	...	12,624,000	...	...	...	...	...
Germany Dec. 23	...	...	48,585,000	...	...	...	...	...
Holland Dec. 25	...	...	2,657,000	...	...	...	...	...
*Italy Nov. 20	...	...	161,355,000	...	...	...	...	...
Norway Dec. 22	...	...	19,165,000	...	...	...	...	...
Russia Dec. 1/14	...	...	5,672,000	...	...	...	...	...
Spain Dec. 25	...	...	6,813,000	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden Dec. 18	...	£51,338,430	51,578,000	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland Dec. 23	...	1915.	10,977,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	4,250,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	165,670,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	104,274,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	17,332,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	49,628,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	2,246,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	176,796,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	22,870,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	5,809,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	9,510,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	6,813,000	...	...	...	...	...
		£51,338,430	5,930,000	...	...	...	...	...
		1916.	200,611,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	122,066,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	33,655,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	53,661,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	3,644,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	160,726,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	34,490,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	6,304,000	...	...	...	...	...
		...	9,953,000	...	...	...	...	...

*It is possible that the figures set against these two Banks include some portion in silver.

BRITISH VISIBLE GOLD STOCKS.

The following figures, which exclude the amounts held privately and otherwise by Banks in the United Kingdom and Ireland, convey some idea of the sound position of the Empire with regard to gold:—

Bank of England, against notes Dec. 29	... ...	£51,338,430
Treasury Note Reserve ...	...	28,500,000
Commonwealth Bank, against notes June 30	... ...	11,034,705
New Zealand Banks, cash and reserve against notes, say	...	6,000,000
Canadian Central Note Reserve Oct. 31	... ...	2,350,000
National Bank of Egypt, against notes Oct. 31	... ...	7,121,799
Indian Gold Standard Reserve Nov. 30	... ...	5,158,142
Indian Note Reserves Dec. 22	...	11,780,000
Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund	... ...	797,685
Total	...	*£124,080,761

*In addition to this sum there is the very large amount held by English, Scotch and Irish Banks, as well as the substantial sum still retained in the possession of the public.

Further, it should be borne in mind that about two-thirds of the World's gold supplies are derived annually from the British Empire. About £60,000,000 is thus added automatically to the gold resources of the Empire.

The output of the enemy powers for 1912 was as follows:—

Germany	£1,070,000
Austria-Hungary	410,000
Turkey	400
	£1,480,400

The amount of paper currency already issued by these powers during the War approaches probably five hundred times this sum.

The Royal Mint reported the issue of gold coin as detailed below:—

	England.	Australia.	Canada
1912 ...	£33,350,249 ...	£9,113,401 ...	£515
1913 ...	27,638,789 ...	9,207,467 ...	9,742
1914 ...	15,126,170 ...	8,602,934 ...	15,445

The following are the totals of gold imported into India within each of the last four years:—

1912	.....	8,104,000
1913	.....	9,917,000
1914	.....	5,637,000
1915	..... (estimated)	4,000,000

The following figures bring forcibly to the mind the immense power possessed by Indian labour to draw a tribute from the outside world.

In the ten years 1905/14 alone the net import of the precious metals into India amounted to:—

Gold	£133,000,000
Silver	51,000,000
	£184,000,000

The total Indian public debt registered in London amounts only to £95,000,000

The Indian Currency Report for 1914-15 stated that sovereigns to the value of about £600,000 were despatched from India with the Expeditionary Force.

THE NEW YEAR'S NUMBER

THE INDIAN REVIEW

An Account of the Recent Congress and Conferences,

With Portraits and Illustrations.

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		600
" " Sales of East Indian	..	100
" " Imports	.. ..	22,000
Mid. Americans	.. .. ..	7.98+ 6
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	11.30+10
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar.	11.93+10
	May	12.13+11
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar.	11.63+10
	May	11.91+ 9

OPENING TOWN AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	34,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Feb.	7.91	+
Feb.-Mar.	7.87	+
Mar.-Apl.	7.86	+
Apl.-May.	7.83	+
May-June.	7.81	+
June-July.	7.78	+
July-Aug.	7.76	+
Aug.-Sept.	7.65	+
Sept.-Oct.	7.54	
Oct.-Nov.	7.48	
Nov.-Dec.	7.43	
Dec.-Jan.	7.39	
Jan.-Feb.	7.35	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th

Months.	To-day's price.	Advance on previous close
Feb.	7.87	14
Feb.-March	7.83	15
March-April	7.82	15
April-May	7.79	15
May-June	7.77	15
June-July	7.74	15
July-Aug.	7.72	15
Aug.-Sept.	7.61	14
Sept.-Oct.	7.50	13
Oct.-Nov.	7.44	13
Nov.-Dec.	7.39	13
Dec-Jan.	7.35	13
Jan.-Feb.	7.31	13

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

	To-day's prices.	
March	11.39	+20
May	11.57	+20
July	11.69	+20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	5.75
" " Fully Good	..	5.90
" " Fine	..	6.05
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good	..	6.19
" " Fully Good	..	6.33
" " Fine	..	6.48
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	6.20 +5
" " " Fine	..	6.50
H. G. Broach Good	..	7.40
" " Fully Good	..	7.55
" " Fine	..	7.70
M. G. Scinde Good	..	5.70
" " Fully Good	..	5.85
" " Fine	..	6.00

MANCHESTER MARRET.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

Cloths:—Quiet but improved feeling. Indian offers unsatisfactory,

Yarns:—Steady: limited.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 8th.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		39,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	11,000
" " to Continent	..	6,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..	..12.09+23
Futures at New York May	..	..12.26+22
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..12.10+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	11.62 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans March		..11.78+25
Futures at New Orleans May		..12.05+24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	8⅝
Demand Bills	.. .. ..	4 76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	56⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	27—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of buyers idle.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛ Unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16 Unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛ Unchgd.
" " " " 6 "	5⅛ Unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	4½ Unchgd.
" 7 day market loans	4½ Unchgd.
Council Bills—Extra allotments.	
Bills on Madras Rs. 15,000 at 1/4⅛	
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 13,25,000 at 1/4 5/32.	
Consols 2½%	58⅛ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 2½%	53½+¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅞+⅛
Government Securities 3%	69⅜+⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs.	28.07 Unchgd

WAR LOANS.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

3½%	1925/28 ..	..	£88½ unchgd.
4½%	1925/45 ..	..	£97 unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 8th.

WHEAT.

Bombay, Delhi and Karachi.—No quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs.

Feb.-Mar. Sellers 67/

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.

March Sellers 67/3

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Feb.-Mar. Sellers 68/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Rapeseed scarce.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal 85/6

Calcutta Linseed Feb.-Mar. Value 82

Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Mar. Sellers 74/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Sellers 75/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Value £14-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121+3
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101½+4
Copper Braziers	£135+3
Yellow Metal unchgd.	15+½
Hard Spelter	65 unchgd.
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9 unchgd.
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£26-15 unchgd.
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-15-0+5s.

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	19/7½
July.-Sept. Nominal	18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Feb.-March	19/9
July-September Nominal.	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-March	21/9
July-September Nominal	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Feb.-March	21/10½
July-September Nominal.	20/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. Feb.-Mar Value	33/32
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe March.	3/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 9.

The market to-day opened steady with Good Broach quoted at Rs. 288 and has fluctuated about Rs. 1-8 during the day.

Later in the day New York telegrams showed an advance of 22 points, but prices here remained the same.

Some business is reported in Good Broach and Khamgaum Akola styles.

Spot cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach, April 287.

Fully Good Khamgaum Akolas, March 258-9

Fully Good Bengals 214.

Fully Good Knamgaum Akola May 261-2.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	.. .. ..		287½	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	.. ..	222/3	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	.. ..	224½	214½	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	216	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	.. ..	236	224	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat		273	..	..
M.G. Nagpore	.. ..	273	..	..
M.G. Akola Khgm.	..	264	..	..
" "	..	260/1	..	May 1916
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	.. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Broach	.. ..	291	..	Mar. 1916
H.G. Westerns	.. ..	..	270	A/May '16
M.G. "	.. ..	..	277	..
H.G. Bhagalcote	.. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Compta	.. ..	..	296	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	.. ..	..	29½	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 9th February, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	226	224	214	..Ready.
	..	224	214	..1/25 March.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	229	219	..1/25 May.
	..	216	206	..Ready.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	218	..	..1/25 March.
	..	235	223	..Ready.
	..	237	225	..1/25 March.
	..	240	..	..1/25 May.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	244	..Ready
Barsee	..	..	268	..Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Akola-Kghm.	..	258	250	..Ready.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	259	251	..1/25 March.
	..	261½	..	..1/25 May
Oomrawatee description M.G.	..	261	253	..Ready.
	..	262	..	..1/25 March
Dharmangaum Poolgaum (M.G.	..	264	256	..Ready.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	266	..	..1/25 March
	..	268	260	..Ready.
	..	270	..	..1/25 March
Nagpore	..	272	264	..Ready.
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	272	..	..1/25 March
Wardha Ghat (M.G.)	..	273	265	..Ready.
	..	274	..	..1/25 March
Broach (M.G.)	..	295	..	..1/25 March
	..	298	..	2381/25 April
Mathia (M.G.)	..	232	220	..Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	272 April/May
Sawdg. Dharwar	..	..	..	298 April/May
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	278 April/May
	..	..	..	..
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	272 April/May
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	299 April/May
	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise started) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 3 annas per vale of Mucadam allowance.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-16	1914-15	Difference.
Khandesh	219,333	88,012	pl. 130,421
Central India	52,769	16,504	pl. 36,265
Barsi & Nagar	131,349	42,184	pl. 89,165
Berar	371,444	168,255	pl. 193,189
Central Provinces	98,221	93,165	pl. 5,056
Compta & Dharwar	49,638		
North-Westerns	25,802		
Coconada	8,232	21,736	pl. 74,571
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	9,635		
Dholleras	46,054	11,274	pl. 34,780
Broach	25,554	99	pl. 25,455
Rajputana	32,985		
N. W. Prov.	260,268	218,221	pl. 198,878
Sind-Punjab	123,846		
Persian	377	21	pl. 356
American	.....	.....	.....
Egyptian	634	447	pl. 187
Other Sorts	2,031	788	pl. 1,293
Total	1,464,222	661,606	pl. 802,616

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 8th February, 1916:—

Cotton	27,029 Bales.
Wheat	3,601 cwt.
Linseed	957 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,742 "
Gingellyseed	4,440 "
Groundnuts	9,691 "
Castorseed	3,791 "
Rice	21,940 "
Myrabollams	2,438 "
Cottonseed	11,663 "
Mowraseed	355 "
Gram	2,348 "
Joowar	1,476 "
Barley	9,773 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Feb. 9th—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	.. .. ..	45 0 0	6 9 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	.. .. ..	44 8 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.		44 0 0	6 8 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.		6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	.. .. ..	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	.. .. ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	7 13 0	8 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	7 9 0	7 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	.. ..	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	..	7 10 0	8 2 0
Groundnuts	.. ..	37 8 0	....
Mowraseed	.. ..	3 9 0	3 13 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Aprial-May	.. 6 10 1½
Linseed May	.. .. 8 11 0

EXCHANGE.

Banks Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3.32d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4½d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.
Bank's Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months's Sight Ready.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. Mar.
Do. 6 m-s. ready	1s. 4 11-16.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	142½
Do. Shanghai	192½
60 d-s. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-15-0
Australian Do.	25-3-0
Bombay Do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-3-0
English Dragons	15-6-6
Silver ex.duty Ready	69-11-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 9.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept up a firm tone to-day but the business recorded was very limited on account of absence of fluctuations in quotations.

The Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares continued to be very active to-day and an upward move manoeuvred by the bull operators of a very bold type was successfully maintained. These shares recorded a phenomenal rise of about rupees eighty within the short space of a week which to all well-balanced minds appears enigmatic. Though the Tata Iron and Steel Works are in a flourishing condition on account of the extraordinary situation created by the war, yet save ratrid speculation the present smart appreciation in the value of its shares is not warranted by any intrinsic worth. Deferred shares may be reckoned as the cream of the profits of the company but the realization of that dream is in the womb of futurity.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids closed at Rs. 492½.

Fazulbhai kept unchanged at Rs. 445 and Standards at Rs. 1,055.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,322½ in the morning, but later on declined to Rs. 1,315.

Centrals stood unchanged at Rs. 2,062½.

Swadeshi at Rs. 1,545 and Ahmedabad advanced at Rs. 870.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 243½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 242½.

Pearl Mill shares improved to Rs. 325.

Indore Malwas changed hands at Rs. 273½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 145.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 235.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,457½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 1,105.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary stood stationary at Rs. 113. Deferred opened at Rs. 340 and touched 433. 360 before close.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares declined to Rs. 379

Tapti Valley Rs, shares changed hands at Rs. 565.

Shivrajpoors were placed at Rs. 21 in the morning but subsequently a big lot changed hands at Rs. 23.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 83.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95½.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 5th February, 1916.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 5th February, 1916.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P Rly ..	22,51,700	3,56,06,248
A. D. C. Rly. ..	56,900	9,67,671
B. K. Rly ..	3,500	77,254
C. B. Rly. ..	7,000	1,18,074
Total ..	23,19,100	3,67,69,247
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 5th Feb. 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	18,65,401	2,82,41,678
A. D. C. Rly. ..	72,002	11,94,370
B. K. Rly. ..	3,663	39,886
C. B. Rly. ..	....	....
Total ..	19,41,066	2,94,75,934

Zymole Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat.

B25

FINANCIAL PLIGHT OF GERMANY.

"RECORD" LOW EXCHANGE.

In the message given below the New York Correspondent of "The Times" shows how serious is the havoc wrought in the Teutonic exchange. A later message from its Financial Correspondent in New York states that "some striking movements were witnessed in the foreign exchange market, features being the strength of sterling, which advanced 2c. to 2½c. and the further break in the Berlin exchange to the new low 'record' of 73 5/8."

The German mark has now reached its lowest point in the history of the American exchange. It is quoted in New York at 4 marks equal 74 3/8 cents. Simultaneously, the value of the sterling exchange has risen to 4.75½, the highest point reached since September. The decline in the value of marks and kronen (Austrian) has been accompanied by a still more sensational depreciation in the amount realizable here for German and Austrian bonds. The thousand mark Five per cent. German bonds, which were originally worth 237 dollars 50 cents, are now quoted at 198, while German Fours are listed at 180.

The havoc wrought in the Teutonic exchange is still greater in the case of the bonds of the Dual Monarchy. A 1,000 kronen bond of the third Austrian Five-and-a-Half per cent. War Loan, which, at par, would be worth 205, is offered at 130. The third Hungarian Six per cent. has declined from 205 to 135 dollars. In view of the relatively small amounts purchased by the Teutonic allies from this country, the difference in their banking position here compared with that of Great Britain is the subject of much significant discussion.

It is true that Germans boast that they are obtaining vast quantities of material from America *via* Sweden, and this boast is advanced afresh to-day by Alfred Lohmann, the president of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, in a long interview which he has given to the New York *World* with the idea of exciting American feeling against the British blockade. Assuming it to be based on fact, it would prove, according to United States export figures, that Germany has imported through Scandinavia, in the ten months ended October, American goods to the value of 27 million sterling. In the same months American imports from Germany amounted to £2,357,500. The tremendous losses in the exchange value of the mark have, therefore, been suffered in the effort to finance an adverse trade balance of slightly less than £25,000,000.

Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. Rly..	+ 3,86,299	+ 73,64,570
	A. D. C. Rly.	— 15,102	— 2,26,699
	B. K. Rly. .	— 163	+ 37,386
	C. B. Rly. .	....	....

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 5th February, 1916. ..	13,900	2,07,926
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 5th February, 1915 ..	9,236	1,06,538
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 4,664	+1,01,388

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 5th February, 1916. ..	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 20,418
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 5th February, 1915. ..	1,102	19,790
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 198	+ 628

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st December 1916.

BRONCHITIS ROOTED OUT.

PEPS IDEAL PROTECTION FOR THROAT AND CHEST.

A cold or chill is breathed in and that is why it so soon strikes down into the lungs and paves the way for bronchitis, and even pneumonia.

Many people, when they "catch cold" and start coughing, seek relief in some old-fashioned liquid mixture or lozenge which they swallow into the stomach. This is a mistake. The lungs and the stomach are entirely separate. Any medicine swallowed into the stomach can only get at the lungs indirectly through the blood. Peps reach the lungs direct and thus solve a problem which medical scientists have long puzzled over. Peps are unique.

Peps check coughs and colds and protect the throat and lungs because the medicine is released in air-like form as Peps dissolve in the mouth, and is breathed in. That is the only way a medicine can reach the lungs direct, and explains why Peps are so beneficial to sufferers from bronchitis. The Peps medicine gets to the root of bronchitis at once.

Directly a Peps tablet is placed in the mouth

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Paria.
Dr. J. H. Moulton's Lecture on "The Great Migrations", University Hall, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre "Grumpy," 9-30 p.m.
Opera House, "The Silver King", 9-30 p.m.
Lecture on "Islam" by Prof. Sajjad-Hussain Moulana Hali, Prarthana Samaj, 6-30 p.m.
Prof. D. D. Kanga's Lecture on "Chemistry in Daily Life, with special reference to Air, Water and Fire", with illustrations, Framjee, Cowasjee Institute, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 11.

Dr. J. H. Moulton's lecture on "Zoroastrian Influence," Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre "To-night's the Night", 9-30 p.m.
Subscription Dance in aid of Belgian Orphans Fund, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Vestry, 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, February, 12.

Local mails for Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah, Fao, Koweit, Jask Charbar, Bahrein and Busra will be closed in the Bombay General Post Office this week at 2 p.m.
Bombay Races, 1st Day.
The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Malta with English mails due at 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 13.

Presentation of addresses to Mr. H. G. Clark and Dr. Jos Altan D'Souza on behalf of First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood and Cosmopolitan Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Byramji Jeejibhoy Institution, Queen's Road, 4 p.m.
Muslim Students' Union: Inaugural Address by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, St. Xavier's College Hall, Dhobitalao, 4-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

Justices' Election of representatives on the Municipal Corporation
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
G. I. P. Dance, Byculla Mechanics' Institute.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Grand Fancy Dress Carnival, Skating Rink.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Prof. N. Fraser's lecture on "China Old and New," 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., "Nedra,"; 9-30 p.m., The Bandmann Opera Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Business Notice.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORIAM.

CHICHGUR.—In loving memory of Bai AIMAI (AMY), the dearly loved wife of Rustom M. Chichgur, who died peacefully on the 11th of February, 1915, sadly missed, deeply and deservedly regretted by her broken-hearted husband and grief stricken daughters and sons.

"'Tis just one year ago to-day—
Yes, we remember well,
We stood beside your dying bed—
To bid you a long farewell.
Not dead to us we loved you dear—
Not lost, but gone before—
You live with us in memory still—
And will for evermore."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Read, A.D.C., Commanding.

February, 10.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 12th:—

Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Corporal R. Graham.

Riding School.—Daily for recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m. Dres.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles and swords.

Parades.—Dismounted Parade.—Dismounted parade for all members at the Riding School to-day Thursday 10th instant at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Mufti, Swords slung on the waist belt.

Motor Cyclists Detachment.—Motor Cyclists will parade at the Riding School on Friday the 11th instant at 7-15 a.m. for dismounted drill.

Dress.—Khaki rifles and bandoliers.

(Sd.) A. R. BAIRD, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Feb. 10.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

No. 56—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 6th February, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. T. Binks.

No. 57—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 12th instant, for 10in. B. L. Battery Drill, at 7 a.m.

No. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

Friday, 11th instant, at 5 p.m. Squad. Drill.

Sunday, 13th instant, at 8 a.m., Class Firing.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-15 p.m. on Monday, the 14th instant and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for inspection by the C. R. E., 6th (Poona) Division.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

B. V. A. Rifle Association.

The Annual Prize Meeting will start at Ghatkopar on Sunday, the 13th instant, with an All Day Shoot at the following ranges:—

Match I—(Morning) 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Match II—(Afternoon) 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Details of prizes, etc., will be issued later. Lunch will be supplied at Re. 1-4 per head. Trains leave Colaba at 5-55 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

There will be an Officers' Meeting at Headquarters on Friday, the 11th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

February, 10.

23. Billets.—"B" and "G" Coys. will parade at Church Gate Station on Friday February 11th at 8-50 p.m and proceed to billets under Coy. Arrangements. No men must travel without tickets which will be issued by Officers Commanding Coys.

24. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
"K" Coy. Friday 11th and Saturday 12th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

25. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "C" Coy. with effect from this date:—
No. 3521 Sergeant, E. V. D. Chislett, to be Colour Sergeant, vice Inwood transferred to Active Service Coy.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT PRINCESS V. M GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Niblungerz"	Wagner
Overture—"Tampa"	Herold
Valse—"Ciribiribin"	Bucalossi
Selection—"La Traviata"	Verdi
Serenata—"Love in Idleness"	Macbeth
Selection—"The Girl in the Taxi"	Gilbert
Galop—John Peel	Hunt.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Maloja which left Bombay on the 16th ultimo arrived in London on Tuesday the 8th instant. All well.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

An Inaugural Address will be delivered by Mr. M. A. Jinnah Bar-at-Law on Sunday, the 13th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the St. Xavier's College Hall, Dhobitalao. Mr. A. M. Kajiji Bar-at-Law will preside.

BHISHMA-ASHTAMI FESTIVAL,

Under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Progressive Association the Bhisma Ashtami festival will be celebrated in the Hirabaug near C. P. Tank, at 6-30 p.m. when Rao Bahadur Chintamanrao V. Vaidya will preside.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN P. AND O. WORKSHOPS.

Babaji Peeraji a cobbler aged 55, employed in the P. and O. Workshops while putting on a belt on the engine which he had repaired slipped and fell down. His arm, however, got caught in the strap and he was seriously injured. He died in the J. J. Hospital where he had been removed for treatment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and three deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, Mandvi, Chukla and Kumbharwada reporting an attack and a death each and Worli an attack only. There were 19 attacks and 7 deaths from small-pox. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 107, as compared with 58 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 109 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,651 rats caught on Tuesday, 60 were found to be plague-stricken.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAM-CAR.

Yesterday morning the Acting Coroner, Dr. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu woman named Krishnabai, aged 60.

The deceased who had come to Bombay only about eight days ago, was on the 4th instant walking towards Thakordwar, when a tramcar came from behind and knocked her down. The car was going at a slow pace and was at once stopped. She was taken to the hospital where she died on Tuesday night.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DR. MOULTON ON ZOROASTRIANISM.

Dr. J. Hope Moulton is going to deliver in Bombay a series of six lectures on the teaching of Zarathustra. His first lecture will be delivered to-morrow at 6 p.m. in the Framji Cowasji Institute, the subject being "The Zoroastrian Influence." The other five lectures will be delivered at the Excelsior Theatre at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 12th Feb. (The Doctrine of God), Saturday, 19th Feb. (The Doctrine of Evil), Saturday the 26th Feb. (Soul and Body), Saturday, the 4th March (The Future Existence), Saturday, the 11th March (Religion, Ritual and Conduct.)

PROFESSOR KANGA'S LECTURE.

The fourth lecture of the year 1915-1916, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Kavasji Institute, at 6 (S. T.), p.m. to-day by Prof. D. D. Kanga, M.A., A.I.Sc., F.C.S. The topic selected for the evening is "Chemistry in Daily Life with special reference to Air, Water and Fire—Part III". This will be the third of his intended series of six lectures on the subject and will be illustrated by experiments. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual. The Principals, Professors and Teachers of Colleges and Schools are all cordially invited to attend.

PATHAN SHARPERS.

Mahomed Shariff, a knife-grinder, residing at the Mussaferkhana, Carnac Bunder, reports that on the morning of the 4th instant he and his friend Daulatshah were having a talk, when two Pathans came up, gave their names as Hajratgul and Ahmedgul, and after having a talk with them for some time, suggested an outing. They all four went to Mahim where they had some food and tea at a shop near the Durga, the expenses being paid by the Pathans. The complainant and his friend were then taken to see the Mahim foreshore. The next morning the complainant found himself alone on the foreshore and he found cash, and precious stones and clothing, of the collective value of Rs. 47, missing from his person. He roamed about the whole day and on his return to the Mussaferkhana in the afternoon of the 6th instant, he related his story to his friend, who said he also had had a similar experience and had lost Rs. 5 from his pocket.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Behramji Kavasji Todiwala, a Parsi, residing on the third floor of a house at Supari-bag Road, Parel, reports that during his absence on Tuesday his daughter Navajbai locked the room at 4-30 p.m. and went out to see a doctor. She left a servant girl behind. The latter was sent by a neighbour to throw some rubbish into the street dust bin. On her return a few minutes later, she found the lock and the staple on the door wrenched off. She fetched Navajbai, who on returning found her cupboard forced open and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,900 stolen. A man had been seen entering the complainant's room, but as he was respectably dressed none suspected him to be a thief.

Mr. Ardehir Pherozeshah Mehta, Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, reports to the Police that on the 2nd October two hundred shares in the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Limited, were given to one Dharsi Bhagwandas, a broker, to sell, in accordance with a decree of the High Court. They were sold for Rs. 950 nett the same day or the next and Dharsi has since disappeared with the amount.

Mr. Tallackchand Javerchand, residing at Walkeshwar Road, reports that a private Jain temple in the compound of a bungalow belonging to his mother, was broken into on Tuesday night, and ornaments of the value of Rs. 993, belonging to the idols, were stolen.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"UNDER TWO FLAGS."

There were two good houses at the Royal Opera House, yesterday, when the Howitt-Phillips Company, presented plays at the matinée and evening performances. In the afternoon the "Breed of the Treshams" was the piece. It had been a phenomenal success on Saturday and this was reproduced yesterday, both in the quality of the acting and the enthusiasm of the audience.

"Under Two Flags" is rightly advertised as "one of the most sensational plays ever staged." It is an adaptation of Ouida's famous novel. If it is melodramatic it has certainly a gripping plot.

The second act was the weakest, for it included a long passage between two people who put neither life nor meaning into their dialogue. The outstanding figures were Miss Gertrude Godart as Cigarette, Mr. Charles Howitt as Bertie Cecil Royellieu (afterwards Louis Victor), and Mr. Wheeler Dryden as Rake.

Miss Godart was the soul of the piece as the vivacious vivandiere, and she made the character a wonderful study of light and shade. Mr. Howitt was hard-pressed to make a reality of his impossible part, but he did his work very cleverly. Mr. Earl Lawson would have been better as the Black Hawk: he had too little to do in his own parts.

To-night the famous drama "The Silver King" is on the programme, and it will be repeated on Friday. It is certain to be well attended both times.

"THE CINEMA STAR."

BANDMANN COMPANY IN A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.

"The Cinema Star" is a bright musical comedy of the conventional type. The music, of which there is not very much is conventional, the humour is conventional and the business is conventional. One can imagine the plot being turned to very good account in a real comedy, but, of course, in musical comedy the plot cannot be allowed to obtrude itself too strongly. Mr. Josiah Clutterbuck is a successful banker with a strongminded wife who drives him hard as a leader of social reform, and he is compelled to conduct a campaign against the undesirable influence of picture palaces. The lady known as the Cinema "Princess," because she always plays the part of the Princess in all the Cinema dramas, plays a delightful trick on Mr. Clutterbuck. He has weaknesses where the female sex is concerned. The Princess poses as a real Russian Princess, traps him into an appointment at what he supposes to be her residence but is really the rehearsal establishment of a film company. Here the unsuspecting old gentleman is gently manoeuvred into a film drama, just at the moment when the story requires that the Princess should be made love to, by an amorous old banker, and he proceeds to make a ridiculous ass of himself in front of a hidden camera. The next night the whole scene is unfolded in the picture houses and witnessed by his wife and daughter.

Mr. Johnny Osborne as Mr. Clutterbuck has the cream of the comedy to himself and makes the most of it. He has done nothing better as yet in the Bandmann repertoire, and the huge enjoyment of the audience last night went chiefly to his credit. Miss Temple as the Cinema Star looked splendid and played with the sense of humour and grace of action that is characteristic of her. The hero and heroine of the piece as far as the love interest goes, are the daughter of Clutterbuck and a young man who has taken to cinema acting as a profession. These parts were played by Miss Marjorie Manners and Mr. Leyland Hodgson in their usual attractive manner. Other parts were in the able hands of Miss Betty Lindley, once more exhibiting her versatility as a little cockney chorus girl, Miss Shelley, as Mrs. Clutterbuck, and Mr. Compton Coutts, Miss Elaine Rosslyn and Miss Sylvia Rosslyn were each responsible for a clever turn.

To-night "Grumpy" is to be played again.

ANQUETIL DU PERRON.

STORY OF A CLANDESTINE VISIT TO A PARSI FIRE TEMPLE.

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society held on Monday at the Rooms of the Society in the Town Hall, Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi read an interesting Paper on "Anquetal du" Perron of Paris and Dastur Darab of Surat. The Hon. Sir John Heaton presided.

The author divided his subject into three parts: (1) An account of Dastur Darab, (2) Anquetil's pupilage and studies at Surat and (3) his alleged clandestine visit of a Parsi Fire-temple in the company of Dastur Darab. Dastur Darab (1698-1773) was a learned Parsi priest, who had a prominent hand in the founding of the Kadami sect at Surat. He was well-known here and in Persia. He taught the Parsi Scriptures to Anquetil through the medium of Persian. He came from a respected learned family. Anquetil represents him as being very reluctant to teach the sacred languages and being a little greedily in the supply of manuscripts. Anquetil also finds fault with M. Le Varrier, the Chief of the French Factory at Surat as unsympathetic in his studies and not helping him well. During the last year of his stay at Surat, he says he visited a Parsee Fire-Temple clandestinely dressed as a Parsi with the secret assistance of Dastur Darab. He says:

"Knowing what the severity of their law was, I thought the thing was impossible..... However a small present and the hope of promenading in the city in my palanquin induced Darab to satisfy my curiosity. He took for that a rainy day (20th June 1780). I was dressed like a Parsee and was accompanied by only one peon who was to keep himself at a certain distance from the gate of the Dar-i-Meher (Fire-temple) . . . The time was dark and as I was not well familiar with the roads of Surat I thought several times that I had lost my way and was on the point of being drowned. When I arrived there were few people at the Dar-i Meher. Darab came to receive me and took me to the fire-chapel where his son was officiating. It was half-past six in the evening in the Aiwisruthrgah . . . . When I was in the presence of the fire . . . . Darab demanded if I would not make it some small offering. I told him, "Being a Christian, I cannot do what you ask me to do." Darab added, but with an embarrassed air mixed with something sinister, that some Musulmans have, without any privilege of seeing the Fire, made some presents to the Dar-i Meher. The position was delicate. I was alone without any arm except my sabre and a pocket pistol....."

The author of the paper examined at some length, one by one, all the above and other statements of Anquetil about the visit to the temple and some colateral statements and circumstances, and drew the conclusion that Anquetil had the weakness common to several travellers of exaggerating facts and that his statement of having seen the sacred fire, dressed as a Parsee, and that with the secret assistance of a learned and respected high priest was a mere boast. The facts seem to be, that he visited the Fire-temple in the company of Dastur Darab when the sacred fire was removed from the sanctum sanctorum and that he did so in his ordinary European dress and not disguised as a Parsi. That some European students of Parseeism have thus seen Parsi Fire-temples and even Parsee raligious ceremonies, for example Prof. Jackson and Miss Menant. As late as last year, Revd. Dr. Moulton who has come to India, among other objects, to study Parseeism in its home, has seen the oldest Parsee Fire-temple of the first grade of Bombay, the Dady Seth Atash-Behram when it was being repaired. But all these distinguished visitors were not shown the consecrated sacred fire. So all the other statements of Anquetil were mere boast and exaggeration.

Taking all the facts into consideration, Dr. Modi came to the conclusion that Anquetil visited the temple in his European dress, with his sabre and pistol on his body and attended by a peon as almost all Europeans at the time did. Darab had openly arranged to show him the temple after removing the sacred fire and requisites. Darab welcomed him and explained to him everything. Anquetil took notes and even measurements. There was nothing clandestine and secret. The statement about his going disguised as a Parsee with the secret consent of the Dastur was a fabrication given with a view to give an idea of risk, difficulty and danger in his enterprise to his European readers, who being at the distance of nearly six months' voyage at that time and not being acquainted with Parsee manners and customs, were not in a position to detect the fact from the fable. After a few remarks by the Rev. Fr. R. Zimmermann and Mr. G. K. Nariman a hearty vote of thanks was proposed to Dr. Modi for his interesting and learned paper and the proceedings terminated.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The market opened quiet and inactive with very little inquiry for jute mill scrip, only a small business was reported. The tone of the market at the same time was steady. Lansdowne advanced from Rs. 103 to Rs. 112. Coal shares attracted very little attention. Bhuskajung Co. has recommended a dividend of 12 annas per share. Business generally in other directions was very limited in extent. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 24-6, Burra Dhemo 10, New Beerbhoom 45-8, 45-10.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 321, 324; Barnagore (ord) 84-8, 85-8; Clive (ord) 111, 112; Dalhousie (ord) 223, 225; Delta (ord) 383, 385; Empire (ord) 23-8 to 23-14; Fort Gloster (ord) 343; Kanknarrah (ord) 393, 394; Kamarhatty (ord) 313, 311, 310-8, 312, 313; Kelvin (ord) 341 to 344; Lawrence (ord) 224, 225; Lansdowne (ord) 111 to 112, 113; New Central (ord) 317, 318; Northbrook (ord) 22, 21-12, 21-14, 22-4, 22-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,550; Beechwood Estate 6½ per cent. debentures 106.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 83 to Rs. 83-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 83-4 to Rs. 83-6.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SALSETTE.

ELECTED MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

At a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th July, 1915, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel moved a resolution which was carried in the following modified form:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to consider the desirability of constituting municipal districts out of such adjacent notified areas in the Salsette taluka as the Governor-in-Council thinks fit or, in the alternative, to notified area company of a notified of a notified area committee in the Salsette taluka on the recommendation of electorates to be constituted in such notified area."

The Governor-in-Council has considered the proposals carefully. It has already been announced that it is proposed to constitute the notified area of Ghatkopar-Kirol a municipal district. As regards the notified areas of Andheri, Santa Cruz, Vile Parla, Malad and Borivli, Government are of opinion that the time is not ripe for their conversion into municipalities either singly or in combination. They think it desirable, however, to enlarge the committees for these areas and to introduce an elective element in the constitution. Each of these committees at present consists of three members, namely two officials and one non-official appointed by Government. The Governor-in-Council has decided that in future the number should be increased to five, of whom three should be officials, and the remainder non-officials appointed in accordance with the popular wishes as ascertained by a system of election which should be of a simple and informal character. Under the existing rules the committees cannot be reconstituted at once on this new basis. For the present, therefore, one of the two additional seats on each committee will be filled by the nomination of an official member and the other by election. Subsequently, when the office of the existing non-official member falls vacant, the vacancy will be filled by election.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain G. E. Bostock, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain A. R. Burton, Artillery.
Captain A. G. Lezard, Rifle Brigade,
Captain E. H. Wyand, King's Royal Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant C. H. Busher, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Butland, Durhams.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. D. Sanday, Flying Corps.
Lieutenant C de L. White, Welsh, Regiment.
Lieutenant J. B. Hichens, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant J. Y. Milne-Henderson, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant C. H. Skey, Royal Fusiliers,
Second-Lieut. J. C. Campbell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. M. Cleghorn, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. L. S. Holmes, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. S. Kelsey, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. A. Williamson, Suffolks.

MISSING.

Lieutenant J. Parish, West Yorkshires.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Ratcliffe, Essex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant W. P. Hinds, Welsh Fusiliers.

DIED.

Major F. H. O'Connor, Ordnance Department.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. C. Shillington, Irish Rifles.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. E. B. Samuel Middlesex.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant L. S. LYon, Manchesters.
Lieutenant R. Munro, Liverpools
Second-Lieut. E. B. Brunton, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. F. L Gooseman, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. T. Herford, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. F. B. Perkins, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Richardson, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. F. Mathews, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. E. K. Wakeford, Leicesters.

WOUNDED IN BALKANS.

Lieutenant W. D. Purves, East Lancashires.

Official and Personal.

Lord Carmichael and party returned to Calcutta from Lucknow on Tuesday evening.

A Calcutta telegram says that there is no foundation for the reports recently in circulation in Rangoon that Lord Carmichael will shortly proceed on a visit to Burma as guest of Sir Harcourt Butler.

Lord Carmichael will unveil this evening at Belvedere, the statute of Lord Curzon presented to the Victoria Memorial Hall by Sir Prabhashankar Pattani. Next Monday he leaves for Delhi, returning on Saturday morning.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Lahore on Tuesday night on tour in the Rawalpindi Division.

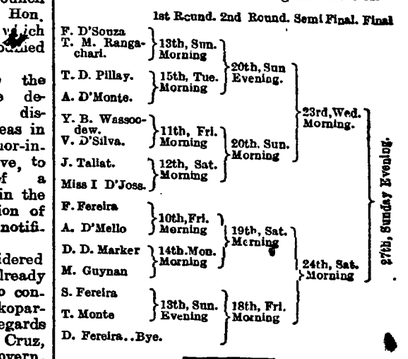
Major S. Lethbridge, R.A., Ordnance Officer, has been appointed Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, Burma Division, Rangoon, vice Lt.-Col. P. T. Cooper, R.A., vacated.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

TIES FOR OPEN SINGLES.

OPEN SINGLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Under the auspices of the Friends' Social Club, Bandra, an Open Singles Tennis Tournament will be held. The following are the ties:—



CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of the games played yesterday evening:—V. V. Bhadkamkar and R. A. Wagle, v. Briscoe and Harwood, unfinished, 6—2, 4—6, 7—7.

Rajaram Murarji and Grandy were beaten by T. H. Pruce and Gunter, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Replay between Bhadkamkar and Wagle and Briscoe and Harwood, will be to-morrow.

PUNJAB TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

To-day in the Punjab Lawn Tennis Tournament the most interesting event was the game in which Bibi Amrit Kaur, daughter of Raja Sir Harnam Singh beat Mrs. Keays, a well-known Calcutta player in two finely played sets, 6 to 4 and 6 to 4.

In men's singles Mr. Shimidzu from Calcutta beat Mr. Sandys, while in men's doubles a Japanese pair from Calcutta, Messrs. Agawa and Shimidzu, were beaten in a fine game by Messrs. Ritchie and Condu.

Mr. Selim, last year's champion player, did not play to-day owing to ill-health.

BAR EXAMINATION.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN CANDIDATES.

The following Indian, Burmese and Ceylonese names figure in the list of successful candidates at the Bar examination held in December last:—

ROMAN LAW.

Class 1.—No award.
Class 2.—Ali Torick Ameer, I.T.; Khare, Prabhakar Daji, L.I.; Tyabji, Hatim Budruddin, M.T.
Class 3.—Narayan Laxman, M.T.; Hasan, Hamid, and Hyder, Nizamaddin, L.I.; Sundaram, Periaan, M.T.
Examined, 44; passed, 19.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.

Class 1.—No award.
Class 2.—Mathur, Chuni Lal, I.T.; Wallallah, Mahamed, G.I.
Class 3.—Batra, Atar Chand, I.T.; Hussain, Mohammad Ahmad, L.I.; Lal, Mukandi, G.I.; Lobo, Gerald Lawrence, G.I.; Mehta, Jyetinda Markand, G.I.; Ramayya, Kalderanahalli Hanumiah, and Rana, Muhamad Hassan, L.I.; Sabapathy, Albert Thambinayagum, G.I.; Shah, Kisheri Lal, Shahani, Mahtabsing Sahibsing, and Shroff, Maganbhai Hirabhai, L.I.; Suryanarayanan, Satalur Sundara, G.I.
Examined, 48; passed, 33.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Class 1.—No award.
Class 2.—Subbarayan, Para Masiva, I.T.
Class 3.—Gooneratne, Cecil Ernest, M.T.; Hasan, Hamid, L.I.; Lal, Mukandi, G.I.; Shujauddin, Chaudhuri Mohamed, G.I.; Tambe, Vaman Gopal, L.I.; Tranak, Mom Chow, M.T.
Examined, 21; passed 20.

REAL PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCING.

Class 2.—Qazi, Mohammad Husein, L.I.
Class 3.—Ahmed, Khwaja Firozudin, G.I.; Coomarasamy, Kandiah Mutthu, M.T.; Daphtary, Chandra Kisan, L.I.; Das, Mathra, G.I.; Gupta Sheilendra Chandra, M.T.; Lall, Kamaldharee, I.T.; Moti Lal, M.T.; Mehta, Shrimukhrao Laxmilal, G.I.; Motafram, Homi Bomanji, M.T.; Quadir, Abdul, G.I.; Singh, Tirath; Thadani, Thakurdas Vasanmal, G.I.
Examined, 37; passed, 25.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Class 1.—Mitra, Saroj Kanta, G.I.
Class 2.—No award.
Class 3.—Adajania, Sorabji Shamurji, L.I.; Bhandari, Kapoor Chand, and Haji, Sarabhai Nemohand, M.T.; Jafri, Sayed Mahmood Hosain, G.I.; Murti, Pothapragada Rama, M.T.
Examined, 10; passed 6.

FINAL.

Class 3 (in alphabetical order).—Ahmed, Khwaja Firozuddin, G.I.; Alam, Muhammad Nur, L.I.; Anand, Chuni Lall, G.I.; Chaliha, Tara Prosad, L.I.; Chatterjee, Nirmal Kumar, and Coomarasamy, Kandiah Mutthu, M.T.; Deshmukh, Ramrao Madharao, Gobo, Srish Chandra, Gyi, Maung, Haji, Sarabhai Nemohand, and Hussain, Syed Abbas, M.T.; Khanna, Dewan Chand, M.T.; Patel, Jeshbhai Chhotalal, L.I.; Patwardhan, Vithal Chintaman, I.T.; Pawar, Vinayak Madharao, and Qutb, Aziz, L.I.; Satpathi, Hem Chandra, G.I.; Singh, Sampuran, M.T.; Sinha, Thakur Brajamohan, L.I.; Thatcher, Arthur Eric Baldwin G.I.; Tun Aung, Moung, M.T.; Vaid, Bal Mukand, G.I.
Examined, 66; passed, 45.

The Government of India have decided as a special case that with effect from the commencement of and throughout the duration of the present war, a regimental officer, other than a Commanding Officer, Adjutant or Quartermaster, who may be ordered to join one of the expeditionary forces if he is unable to join his appointment in India, shall receive staff pay at rate not less than that of his permanent regimental appointment which he held in India at the time that he received such orders.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February, 10, 1916.

A CHAPTER OF COLONIAL HISTORY.

One of the most deeply interesting chapters of Colonial history is that in which the story is told of how the Colonies successfully resisted the old, and now thoroughly discredited conception of the development of British rule in the Colonies so that that rule might be made to react on the profits of British industries in the British Isles. The lessons of the American revolt were clearly not forgotten even up to 1859. The movement for the development of Colonial industrialism progressed from its earliest stages in spite of the stubborn opposition of British interests, backed till a very late stage by Downing Street traditions. In the year 1859 was enacted a typical scene. The Duke of Newcastle was the then Colonial Secretary. The noble placeman knew little and cared less about what the Colonies said or thought on any subject which concerned their vital future interests. His Grace was saturated through and through with the conception of Roman Imperialism, in which the outlying dominions had no independence save and except that they contributed to the vain-glory and substantial material profit of the Imperial power. Well, in 1859, Canada was revising her tariff in the interests of Canadian production. The incident called forth a remarkable protest from the Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield, in the form of a memorial presented at the Colonial Office. With the admitting acquiescence of the Colonial Secretary, the Sheffield manufacturers bluntly laid down the proposition that England having adopted Free Trade the Colonies (including Canada) must do likewise. One excerpt from the memorial will be sufficient to show the spirit of the memorialists:

"It cannot be regarded as less than indecent and a reproach, that while for fifteen years the Government, the greatest statesmen and the press of this country have been not only advocating but practising the principle of Free Trade, the Government of one of Britain's most important Colonies should have been advocating monopoly and protection under the artificial stimulus of this system extensive and numerous hardware manufacturtes have sprung up both in Canada East and West; and the adoption of increasing duties has been the signal for more to be adopted"

While the hardware merchants of England plainly desired that the hardware industry should not grow up in Canada, His Grace the Colonial Secretary no less plainly indicated his opinion that the fiscal freedom claimed for Canada was politically unsound. The Canadian statesmen promptly took up the challenge and among other things administered a galling rebuke to His Grace for forming his opinion on the representations of a provincial town in England, professedly actuated by selfish motives, while no consideration had been paid to the deliberate acts of a Colonial Government and Legislature representing, and responsible to, three millions of people. Then followed an epoch-making assertion of Colonial fiscal freedom, which is far too long for quotation here, but the Canadian Government laid down the following doctrines of political independence and fiscal freedom which are the ruling doctrines of Colonial policy and accepted as such by the Imperial Government.

1. The Government of Canada acts for its legislature and people;

2. It cannot, in any measure, waive or diminish the right of the people of Canada to decide for themselves both as to the mode and extent to which taxation shall be imposed.

3. Its responsibility in all general questions of policy is to the Provincial Legislature.

4. In the imposition of taxation, it is necessary that the administration and the people should be in accord.

5. Self-government would be annihilated if the views of the Imperial Government were to be preferred to those of the people of Canada.

7. Canada claims the right of its own legislature to adjust the taxation of the people, in the way they deem best, even if it should meet with the disapproval of the Imperial Government.

The Imperial Government ceased from troubling thereafter, and the acquiescence of that Government in the particular fiscal policy any Colony elected to adopt was complete. Having acquired fiscal freedom, *through political freedom*, the Colonies proceeded by gradual stages to build up an independent commercial policy in their relations with a foreign country. Of course, the independent treaty-making powers claimed by the Colonies were even more annoying to Downing Street paternalism, but the Colonies ultimately won, and British statesmen of the Newcastle type sought melancholy consolation in the thought that "the Colonies are going, and go as soon as you can!" It was a mistake to think so, for two significant facts emerge from later developments of Colonial fiscal policy, which has been recognised by British statesmen and completely vindicated by what has happened since the outbreak of the present war. First, every assertion of Colonial political and fiscal freedom was mistakenly taken to imply a desire for ultimate separation and the break-up of the Empire. In actual fact and tendency; the Colonial movement was directed against Downing Street domination and not against the integrity of the British Empire, bound in common allegiance to the British Crown. It was partnership, with freedom, that the Colonies had all along worked. Secondly, practically simultaneously with the acquisition of complete fiscal freedom, Canada sought for a reciprocity treaty with England,—a union for purposes of defence as an effective instrument of true Imperial policy. It is impossible in this article to follow the vicissitudes, of this great branch of Colonial policy in all its bearings on Imperial policy. Suffice it to note here that, far from working for separation from or the break-up of the Empire,—"cutting the painter," as it used to be said,—the Colonies have really worked for the closer co-operation of all parts of the British Empire for purposes of defence and trade.

A remarkable commentary on this is furnished by an incident in Germany that took place after the outbreak of war. The enemy miscalculated many things in many parts of the Empire: it was another of that woeful series of miscalculations which made him actually think that Canada will remain "neutral"! A Canadian officer who was in Austria in November, 1914 heard an Austrian officer say, "Why on earth did Canada want to interfere; this quarrel is no concern of hers." Until the actual moment authentic news of the landing of a Canadian contingent in England arrived, the Teuton's never believed that Canada would fight for the Mother-country. The same Canadian officer's wife wrote: "Never once was I made to feel that I was an alien enemy; we had nothing of which to complain until news reached the German authorities that Canada had sent troops to England."

A VERY LITTLE STEP IN ADVANCE.

The Bombay Town-Planning Act which was passed recently is especially intended to be applied to Salsette. The operations of this Act will succeed in proportion as they are carried out in accordance with the wishes as well as interests of the people concerned. It was this consideration which principally prompted the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to move a Resolution in the July session of the Bombay Legislative Council recommending the transposition of the existing notified areas in Salsette into Municipal districts. Mr. Patel, however, remembering the slow rate at which things in this country move in the matter of local self-government, modestly asked, in the alternative, that "a substantial proportion of a notified area committee in the Salsette should be constituted on the recommendation of electorates in such notified area." For our own part we do not see any reason why the notified areas committees in Salsette should not be granted a regular municipal constitution instead of still remaining in the leading strings of local officialdom,—having regard to the fact that a large number of educated and public-spirited persons have made their permanent homes in the various suburbs forming the Salsette taluka. But failing the satisfaction of this demand, it is difficult to understand why even the modest alternative proposal of Mr. Patel should not have been accepted by Government. The Governor-in-Council, we are now told, has considered the proposals carefully, and, as already previously announced, the notified area of Ghatkopar-Kirol is to be turned into a municipal district. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. But having made this small advance, Government seem to think that they have advanced enough. For it is impossible to explain their attitude towards the notified areas of Andheri, Santa Cruz, Vile Parla, Malad and Borivli,—the inhabitants of which are as much advanced in education and public spirit as those of Ghatkopar-Kirol. As regards these areas the Press Note in the usually laconic manner, says Government are of opinion that the time is not ripe for the conversion into municipalities either singly on in combination. No reason, again as usual, is advanced. So the concession which Government condescend to afford them is that, instead of having, as at present two official and one-official nominated members, each of these committees will have five members, "of whom three are to be officials and the remainder non-officials appointed in accordance with the popular wishes as ascertained by a system of election which should be of a simple and informal character." The result is that the much vaunted desire of Government "to enlarge the committees and to introduce an elective element in their constitution" fructifies into an arrangement which, though nominally an advance, really means very little,—for though there will be an elective element in the committees, the elected members must always be in a hopeless minority. Such half-hearted measures, which are offered as though they were gratuitous concessions, not only constitute a slur on the capacity of the educated classes but they also do not tend to strengthen the hope, engendered by the often declared desire of Government to promote the growth of local self-government in the Presidency, that this advance will be not only as rapid as circumstances imperatively demand, but that it will be guided by imaginative and progressive as well as sympathetically-minded officials.

Notes of the Day.

False Rumour-Mongers.

We published two or three days ago a brief telegraphic report regarding a case in which Mr. Justice Tudball, of the Allahabad High Court, had before him a revision application made on behalf of one Ram Prashad, who had been sentenced by the Magistrate of Farrukhabad to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 (or to undergo another six months' imprisonment in default of payment) on a charge under the Defence of India Act of spreading false rumours concerning the war. It was alleged that he had told a havildar and two sepoys of the 47th Sikhs, who had all three returned to India from one of the fronts, that Russia and France had been so mastered by Germany that the former had made peace and that the latter was going to do so. Mr. Justice Tudball said he could not see his way to reduce the sentence. His Lordship commented upon the seriousness of the offence, remarking that a man would have been liable to be shot for it in Germany. The sentence of a year's imprisonment and fine was severe, but it was for the Executive to exercise the prerogative of mercy if the Executive deemed fit to do so. The Executive had far more information than the Court could have as to what would be the actual effect of the words used. The sentence is a severe one undoubtedly, but we trust it will serve as a deterrent to some of those who so recklessly invent or repeat reports of this character.

Washington Day by Day.

It will be a sad day for the gaiety of nations, in these melancholy times, when the Lusitana dispute between the United States and Germany is really settled. Of course, a settlement is a long way off yet, because it has only just been announced that settlement is almost certain, and with Washington that means that a lot more communications have yet to be exchanged. It appears from a telegram we publish to-day that we did not misjudge the psychology of Democratic diplomacy in Washington, when we said yesterday that money was of more importance than an admission by Germany of the illegality of her action in sinking the Lusitania. President Wilson is "quite prepared to accept Germany's analysis without quibbling" because she has admitted her liability for the deaths of the Americans on board, and that means, of course, that she has admitted her liability to pay. That is much more important than upholding the principles of humanity, which President Wilson started out to vindicate! In the meanwhile the German estimate of the extent to which the American Government can be bluffed is shown in the demand for two thousand tons of coal for the Appam. We may next expect to hear that some new point has been discovered in the treaty with Prussia of 1828, by which prizes of war are to be allowed to sail out of port, if they can put down the money for their coal.

The Benares Incident.

We publish in another column an interview with Mr. Ghandi, who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Benares, in which he gives his version of the incident which occured at the University meeting, when all the Indian Princes present and several other persons left the platform as a protest against certain remarks of Mr. Ghandi's which it appears to us to be obvious, they must have misunderstood. Mr. Ghandi asserts that Mrs. Besant's interruption of his speech was hasty and ill-conceived and he implies that it was on account of a whispered communication which she held with some of the Princes that they left the meeting. Mr. Ghandi adds further that he has nothing to withdraw of what he said. As to all this it is impossible for those who were not present to form or express any opinion. Mr. Ghandi may have made some remarks which were too obscure for the understanding of those whom they offended. He may have failed, as many speakers do, to express himself as clearly as he intended. But there is one thing of which everyone who knows the man can be quite certain. First that he is the last man in India to have any sympathy with, or to wish to condone in any sort of way, methods of violence, or even to wish to say anything that could possibly be misconstrued into such sympathy or condonation. Secondly, he is the soul of honesty. And having heard his explanation, nothing is more certain than that whatever he may have said, however badly he may have expressed himself,—and as to that, as we have said, it is impossible without a proper report of his speech to express an opinion,—if any among his audience really believed that he was saying what was undesirable or should be reprobated, they gravely misunderstood him.

India and the Conference.

We published some weeks ago a brief summary of the views, regarding the representation of India at the Imperial Conference which appeared in the "Cape Times." Discussing the objections that had been raised to Indian non-official representation on the ground that India is not self-governing, the "Cape Times," remarks that though India is not self-governing her institutions are becoming more representative of popular opinion, and continues:—

so much so that if a member of the Viceroy's Council were deputed to the Imperial Conference it is tolerably certain that he would voice the views generally held in India on the subjects discussed. The India Office would still, both in theory and in fact, have the right and power to decide, but in practice the Indian deputy would probably gather weight and authority as time went on. The main point for sympathetic consideration by the self-governing Dominions is whether some modification of the constitution of the Conference is not possible, although at the sacrifice of constitutional logic, which would give room for recognizing and satisfying the desire of India to sit on equal consultative terms at the Empire table, a desire that may now fairly be said to have derived something of the force and the dignity of a claim from the splendid services that India has rendered in the war.

That seems more or less to be the view generally taken by responsible public opinion, not only in South Africa but in Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and, in the face of such opinion, it seems to us absurd to contend that there need be any difficulty regarding the representation of India by a non-official elected representative.

The Discharged Soldier.

Apart from the most immediately important task of prosecuting the war to a triumphant close, there are various other important problems arising out of it that require constructive statesmanship for their satisfactory solution. Not the least insistent of them is that which refers to the provision to be made for discharged soldiers. That the subject has been engaging the serious attention of the Government is apparent from the character of the recommendation of the Committee appointed to consider the question. The Committee recommend a comprehensive scheme of small holdings for such soldiers, co-operative buying and marketing, and the establishment of agricultural credit banks. There cannot, indeed be a more appropriate recognition of the services of these men, who have risked their lives in the vindication of a righteous cause, than that they should pass their last days in cultivating a small plot of land that they can call their own. And, it they are to derive from this land, the utmost yield that it can give and keep the best part of the profit for themselves, instead of allowing it to go to the middleman, no surer method could be devised than that of promoting co-operation, not only in the acquisition of capital but also in the sale and purchase of produce and other necessaries of life.

A Nuisance that Should be Ended.

The Standing Committee at their meeting yesterday considered a subject, the evil of which is assuming a graver aspect day by day. That noises during the day stitute perhaps a necessary evil of all large and growing industrial towns of modern times is not surprising. But what must strike one as one of the most unpleasant experiences of Bombay life in some parts of the city is the feeling of exasperation created by many nocturnal reminders of Bombay's industrial enterprise. In the particular instance which came up for consideration before the Standing Committee the unfortunate persons concerned stated that a mill was not only allowed to be erected in the midst of what was a residential quarter but that actually permission was granted for the engine and machinery of the mill to work during the unearthly hours between 9.30 p.m., and 7 a.m. No wonder that amidst the continuous thumping noise of the engine and the machinery in the calmness of night should make sleep impossible. We trust that the Commissioner will make immediate enquiry into this matter and bring the offenders to book, and that the Corporation will, if necessary, so amend the Municipal by-laws as to enable its Executive authorities not only to put a stop to such nuisances in other parts of the city where they exist, but to prevent their ever coming into existence.

THE ATTACK ON THE UNIVERSITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the leader in this morning's "Chronicle" on the Matriculation question, will you allow me to put, as briefly and clearly as I can, before the public, the principal issue and the grounds on which I moved and Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar seconded the dissolution of the Senate Meeting? It is eminently desirable that the public, should be possessed in a nutshell, of the facts and the issue vital to the integrity of the University and the educational problems of the country at this moment.

The issue and the grounds are as follows:—

(1) The question of the Matriculation has formed ever since 1886 the subject of acute controversy between the Government and the University; and the former has again and again, in one form or another, been trying to get at the Matriculation, whereas the University has as persistently refused to part with its independence, and its absolute control over the examination.

(2) Rightly or wrongly, those persistent attempts of the Government have gone to create in the minds of the Indian public the impression that Government wish to deprive the University of its integrity so as to affect higher and secondary education.

(3) The controversy and the impression whether right or wrong, have become an all-India problem owing to similar situations in other parts of India.

(4) Therefore, having regard to the sound principle enunciated by the highest authorities in the land that all controversial questions should be avoided during the war as far as possible, it is the duty of the Senate to decline to discuss in these times at least Mr. Sharp's motion and the amendments thereto; first, because they revive a question which has formed the subject of bitter controversies between the Government and the Senate for thirty years and which has somehow led to misgivings about the integrity of the University in the public mind, and secondly because it is not long since the University emerged from radical changes after prolonged and heated discussions. The University must have rest for some years and especially now.

In support of these grounds I cited facts and authorities from the University records and other sources.

I moved and Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar seconded me for the dissolution because we felt that had Mr. Sharp's motion and the amendments gone at once to discussion on the merits, the main principle raised by us would have got confused with innumerable subsidiary points and we wanted the principle to be kept apart and discussed by itself as the one vital and preliminary point of the whole case.

But how did those who opposed my motion for dissolution meet our grounds? First: They said I wanted to prevent all discussion of Mr. Sharp's motion. Yes, I did, but on what grounds? My grounds and facts none endeavoured to meet except by side issues.

Secondly: It was urged that Mr. Sharp's motion was the result of Sir Alfred Hopkinson's recommendations and that Government had nothing to do with it. The facts pointedly and specifically brought out by Mr. Principal Paranjpye and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad at the Senate Meeting in support of my motion speak for themselves and were not challenged. They show how hollow was the argument that Mr. Sharp's motion was unconnected with Government.

One word about Sir Alfred Hopkinson, of whose recommendations so much was made by my opponents at the meeting of the Senate. If a European comes to India, lives for a year or so and writes a book on the political problems it is usual to call him "Paget, M. P." And yet Sir Alfred Hopkinson who came, wrote his report, and fell ill and returned to England within a few months of his arrival here, is treated as an expert authority on our University problems of long standing, simply because the University invited him. And the University is asked to decide in a few months a question which has formed the subject of serious controversy for thirty years and that in these times! I repeat the real question is,—Is the present time propitious for such a controversial question? Will not those anxious to bring it on now and decide, pay due regard to Indian opinion and wait instead of disturbing the minds of the Indian public? To ask the University to change the machinery of the Matriculation while the methods of the Educational Department are what they are, is to clean the outside and leave the inside of the cup and platter alone.—Yours, etc.,

N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

Feb. 9th.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ANATOLIAN COAST BOMBARDED.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN U. S.

RUSSIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN POSITION.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL IN WEST.

Russian warships in the Black Sea successfully bombarded Turkish positions on the Anatolian coast.

An Austrian communiqué admits that repeated Russian attacks have pierced the Austrian position north-west of Tarnopol.

Admitting the tragic lack of munitions in 1915, the Russian Minister of War says the crisis has ended, and the production of munitions is now prodigious. There is also a permanent reserve of a million and half recruits, every man being sent to the front completely trained.

The German and Bulgarian authorities have decided upon the removal of neutral consuls from the occupied districts in Macedonia.

King Ferdinand has gone to the German headquarters to visit the Kaiser.

President Wilson finds in Count Bernstorff's tentative document an admission of liability for the deaths of the Americans on the Lusitania, which is equivalent to admitting illegality. He is therefore disposed to accept Germany's analysis without quibbling.

Count Bernstorff has requested permission for the Appam to remain in America indefinitely.

The German Consul-General and Vice-Consul at San Francisco, have been indicted for conspiracy, including plotting to blow up tunnels on railroads in Canada.

The French communiqué reports an intense artillery duel in Artois.

The Home Office has extended the lighting restrictions to Central and North-Western England.

QUIET IN PORTUGAL.

NATIONAL WORKERS UNION'S DISCLAIMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Feb. 8.

The National Workers Union declares that it was not concerned in the recent disturbances. All is now quiet.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD ANATOLIAN COAST.

AUSTRIAN FRONT IN GALICIA PIERCED.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

TURKISH POSITIONS SHELLED.

SEAPLANES ATTACK A VESSEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 9.

A communiqué says:—

Russian warships in the Black Sea successfully bombarded Turkish positions on the Anatolian coast. They were fruitlessly attacked by a Turkish submarine flotilla.

Russian hydroplanes attacked a vessel lying at Zunguldak.

REPEATED RUSSIAN ATTACKS

AUSTRIAN POSITION PIERCED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

An Austrian communiqué admits that repeated Russian attacks have pierced the Austrian position north-west of Tarnopol.

HEAVY GUN FIRING IN RIGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 9.

A communiqué says:—There was heavy gun firing in the Riga district and skirmishes on the river Strypa.

MELTING OF THE SNOW.

AUSTRO-GERMAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 8.

The General Staff expects a grand Austro-German offensive after the melting of the snow, probably in the form of a wide enveloping movement on both flanks with extensive naval movements in the Baltic and an advance through Roumania which will be forced to take sides.

RUSSIAN HEROINE.

REMARKABLE STORY OF VALOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Russian communiqué records a remarkable story of the valour of Corporal Glushensko who turns out to be a young girl who volunteered to penetrate the enemy's entanglements.

She carried out her mission despite a serious wound in the leg and returned to the starting point.

JAPANESE LOAN TO RUSSIA.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

"The Times" says that it is understood that the Japanese loan of five millions sterling to Russia is an accomplished fact and that the issue will be made in Yokohama. The loan will ease the exchange situation.

NEUTRAL CONSULS IN MACEDONIA.

TO BE REMOVED BY ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ATHENS, Feb. 9.

The German and Bulgarian authorities have decided upon the removal of neutral consuls from the occupied districts in Macedonia.

KING FERDINAND ON A VISIT TO KAISER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9.

A telegram from Sofia states that King Ferdinand has gone to the German headquarters to visit the Kaiser. During his absence the Ministry will exercise the regency.

ACTIVITY AT KIEL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Simultaneously with the reports of activity at Kiel, it is announced that Archduke Charles, Chief of the Austrian Navy, has arrived in Berlin to confer with Admiral Tirpitz.

RUSSIA'S INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

PRODIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF MUNITIONS

GERMANY'S EXHAUSTION AND SHAKINESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 8.

M. Polivanoff, Minister of War, admits the tragic lack of munitions in 1915 but says that the crisis has ended.

Immense and inflexible measures have revolutionised Russia's national industrial activity and the development of munitons has been prodigious.

There is also a permanent reserve of a million and half recruits and every man is sent to the front completely trained.

Germany may invent machines but her downfall is inevitable. The Allies will constantly increase and behind them are the resources of the universe. Behind Germany are exhaustion and shakiness.

THE DUMA SUMMONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 8.

The Duma has been summoned for February 22nd.

LEATHER CONFISCATED BY AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Feb. 8.

Austria has confiscated all leather. This step will have a disastrous effect on one of Austria's most profitable industries.

GERMAN MARK STILL FALLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 8.

Despite the transmission by Germany of eleven million marks in gold to Denmark the price of the mark has again fallen.

AUSTRO-GERMAN MUNITION. DIMINISING.

SHORTAGE OF COPPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

A neutral who has arrived at Rome from Germany states that the German means of keeping up munitions has appreciably diminished while Austria's present output is negligible.

The German reserve of copper is almost exhausted and chemists are unable to supply sufficient quantity of indispensable materials formerly imported.

GERMAN MARGARINE.

SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" correspondent cables:—

London, February 7.—The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent states that meetings of German margarine makers and Government representatives have considered the shortage of raw materials, which the Government have been warned, cannot be supplied after April next. The Government has admitted that it is disappointed at the amount of supplies obtained from the Near East.

PRINCE VON BUELOW.

UNKNOWN MISSION TO LUCERNE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" correspondent cables:—

London, February 7th.—The Geneva correspondent of the "Exchange Company" says that Prince Von Buelow has arrived at Lucerne on an unknown mission.

EXPLOSION IN SKODA WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" correspondent cables:—

London, Februaryi 7th.—The "Messagero's" Bukharest correspondent states that an explosion had destroyed parts of the Skoda works including buildings wherein 12 inch howitzers were produced.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN ARTOIS.

ENEMY TROOPS DISPERSED.

GERMAN WORKS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.

A communiqué says:—There was an intense artillery duel in Artois, north-east and south-east of Neuville.

Our fire dispersed troops near Lassigny and north of Berry-au-Bac.

We seriously damaged German works north of Troyon.

Mine fighting in Argonne continued in our favour.

FRENCH MINING ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 8.

A communiqué says south of the Somme we bombarded a train, while in the Argonne we exploded four mines.

MUTUAL SHELLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

A British communiqué reports mutual shelling between the Anere and the Somme, north of the La Bassee Canal.

There was considerable artillery activity about Hooge.

EARLY GERMAN OFFENSIVE FORETOLD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London February 7. M. Marcel Hutin writing in the "Echo de Paris" states he has recently conversed with high military personages who foretell an early German offensive in the direction of Dunkirk, Amiens and Verdun.

The "Amsterdam Telegraaf" learns that Germans have been accumulating guns and shells in Belgium for months. Every place in central Belgium is now of military importance. German organisation is a strong contrast to the conditions some months back. It is now working splendidly.

GERMANS EXPECT GREAT FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, February 8.—The "Vossische Zeitung" says that the German General Staff expects a great French offensive shortly. The Anglo-French have been exceptionally energetic lately.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ZEPPELINS.

LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The Home Office has ordered the lighting restrictions to be extended to Central and North-Western England.

The Stratford Municipality has decided to abolish street lighting.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham has convened a conference of the representatives of the Midlands to consider measures against Zeppelins.

BRITISH MINISTER OF AVIATION

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The "Standard" states that the Government intends to appoint a Minister of Aviation, to direct and co-ordinate the army and navy services.

The paper adds that Government has no intention of making reprisals for Zeppelin raids.

FRENCH MINISTER OF AVIATION RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.

M. Besnard, Secretary for Aviation, has resigned.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

It is announced that King George was quite prepared to open Parliament in person, but yielded to his medical advisers that he should not undertake the ceremony in his present state of convalescence.

GERMANY'S LUSITANIA CRYPTOGRAPH.

DR. WILSON'S DISCOVERY

"LIABILITY" ADMITS "ILLEGALITY."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The announcement that the Lusitania question is practically settled is based on authoritative statements that President Wilson finds in Count Bernstorff's tentative document an admission of liability for the deaths of the Americans on the Lusitania which is equivalent to admitting illegality. Therefore President Wilson is disposed to accept Germany's analysis without quibbling.

WHAT "THE TIMES" THINKS

"A GERMAN EMPTY FORMULA."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

"The Times" in a leading article refuses to believe that President Wilson can have accepted a German empty formula and recites American despatches successively from the first declaration holding Germany to strict accountability to the latest insistence on illegality and the imperious necessity of upholding the principles of humanity.

ONLY MINOR ALTERATIONS NECESSARY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

It is stated that the Lusitania draft agreement has been returned to Berlin for minor alterations.

It is expected that six days will still elapse before it returns to Washington.

STATUS OF APPAM.

GERMANY'S REQUEST TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

Count Bernstorff has requested permission for the Appam to remain in America indefinitely.

COMMANDER BERG WANTS COAL.

PREPARING FOR ANOTHER DASH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" correspondent cables:—

London February 7th.—The Exchange ompany's Washington correspondent states that Commander Berg has asked for 2,000 tons of coal and apparently he is preparing for a dash out of the port.

OPERATIONS IN CAMEROONS.

ALLIES OCCUPY JAUNDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAVRE, Feb. 9.

It is officially stated that Belgian troops on January 28th reached Jaunde, in the Cameroons, where British, French and Belgian flags were hoisted.

NEW WAR LOAN IN APRIL.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ECONOMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The "Daily Telegraph" says there will be a fresh and almost unlimited war loan early in April and it is to be hoped that it may be preceded by a substantial victory in field.

Wall Street expects that another large Allies' loan will be floated in America in the summer.

A Committee of the Treasury on national economy will shortly be appointed and will include the representatives of workers.

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN ADRIATIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 8.

It is officially stated that a British cruiser and a French destroyer which were covering the evacuation of the Serbian army encountered four enemy destroyers in the Adriatic on the 6th instant.

The latter fled towards Cattaro.

The enemy attacked the Allies off Durazzo on the 7th, when a submarine fired a torpedo but missed the cruiser.

GERMAN CONSPIRACY IN U. S.

TO BLOW UP TUNNELS IN CANADA.

GERMAN CONSULS INDICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

German Consul-General Copp, and Vice-Consul von Schack, of San Francisco, have been indicted for conspiracy, including plotting to blow up tunnels on railroads in Canada and hamper the shipments of wheat to the seaboard and to England.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

EXTENSION OF LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.

In the Dominion House of Commons Sir Robert Borden moved a resolution to petition the Imperial Government to amend the Canadian Constitution to extend Parliament to October 7th, 1917.

Sir Robert Borden expressed the opinion that we were not more than half way through the war.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, agreeing to the extension for a year, admitted that the people were not inclined for an election, considering that their energies should be concentrated on the war. Canada's duty was to make every effort to assist England in fighting on behalf of Europe and humanity.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

RESTRICTION RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Sugar Commission recommends restriction of the importation of sugar to assist in solving the problem of shipping tonnage.

The Commission urges the people to economise in sugar. In this way prices will not increase, while tonnage will be released and help to make foodstuffs cheaper. It will also have a favourable influence on the rates of exchange, as all sugar comes from abroad.

NICKEL REFINING IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.

At the request of the Government the International Nickel Company has undertaken to refine nickel in Canada and secure to Great Britain and Canada all the finished nickel they require.

The United States has hitherto done the refining.

DEATH OF LORD KINNOULL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The death of Lord Kinnoull is announced.

Archibald Fitzroy George Hay, 12th Earl of Kinnoull was born in 1855. The second and third Earls took an active part on the Royal side in the Civil War: the sixth Earl was a Commissioner for signing the Union between England and Scotland: his youngest son sided with the Pretender in 1715. The late Earl was formerly Colonel of Egyptian Gendarmerie and served with Baker Pasha.

MISSING ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

REPORTS FROM BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The Howrah railway police are enquiring into the mysterious disappearance of a box of .22 bore cartridges, the property of Messrs. Lyon and Lyon, from the parcel office at the Howrah station. The box was addressed to Mr. B. Jones, Nagpur. It was received in the parcel office in the evening and kept there overnight. Next day it was found missing at the time of booking.

Two cases of loss and one case of recovery of arms and ammunition have been recently reported to the Arms Department. In the first case, while Sub-inspector Sital Chandra Banerjee of the Excise Department was taking under arrest an accused in an opium case from Sahaparirdip to Chittagong, he was attacked by several villagers near the River Ringdhung. In the course of an assault that was committed on him the sub-inspector lost a five-chambered revolver that he had in his possession. It is believed that the weapon fell from his hand into the river. In the second case a bayonet belonging to the first B. N. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was lost while they were marching through a jungle in the jurisdiction of Kharaghpur police station, Midnapore District. In the third case a six-chambered revolver and nine full and one empty cartridges are reported to have been recovered from the bank of the River Howlia close to Chvadanga police station, Nadia District. The revolver was in a rusty state and the makers' name and number could not be deciphered.

GOVERNOR AT GONDAL.

PRIZE-GIVING AT GIRASSIA COLLEGE.

TRIBUTE TO THE THAKORE SAHEB.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

GONDAL, Feb. 9.

Their Excellencies arrived at Gondal at 9-30 this morning and were accorded a splendid reception by his Highness the Thakore Saheb and the state officials. Gondal is only 20 miles away from the British Cantonment of Rajkot across arid plains which in course of time will undoubtedly be cultivated if the plougher's hand is assisted by irrigation projects. Gondal at one time and that not very long ago, rejoiced in a condition of aboriginality. But to-day it is a westernized revelation. The present Thakore Saheb has evidently studied western ideas and he has acted up to them. The public buildings in Gondal would do credit to any modern town in India and the roads are broad and well kept. In process of time and under the guiding hand of its ingenious Chief Gondal undoubtedly ranks among the foremost Native States of India. If the reception of their Excellencies this morning did not exactly smack of a regal character it was decidedly sensible and enthusiastic. His Highness and the State officials received them on a well dressed platform where there was everything to suggest the dignity of the occasion. The party drove straight to the Monghiba High School for Girls at a prize distribution of which her Excellency presided. It was here for the first time that Major Greig, Military Secretary to his Excellency, was decorated with spectacles. After the prize distribution at which her Excellency as usual demonstrated the fact that it is easy for an English lady to steer herself into the hearts of Indian women, their Excellencies with the Thakore Saheb visited the Gondal Hospital, the Bhagwatsinghji Orphanage and the Bai Saheba Asylum. Their Excellencies were obviously pleased at all the scenes of visitation and heartily congratulated his Highness on his eminently progressive ideas.

GIRASSIA COLLEGE.

At noon their Excellencies arrived at the Girassia College which eclipses the magnificence of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. Here their Excellencies were welcomed by Mr. Dewan, the Principal, the Dewan Saheb, who is an aged but a very capable administrator, and all the other State officials. As a preliminary to the prize-giving their Excellencies were treated to the spectacular effects of a physical drill by the Kumars of the College under the command of the famous Puntsinghji who once adorned the Outram's Rifles as a Jemadar. The Thakore Saheb, the Rani Saheba, and the two Princesses were with their Excellencies at this exhibition which took place in the spacious College quadrangle. In distributing the prizes his Excellency shook hands with each of the recipients and eventually signed their prize books.

The following were the prize winners:—

Standard VII.—K. S. Jatubha Sursinhji.

Standard VI.—K. S. Lixman Jethsur.

Standard V.—K. S. Hematsinhji Jusabhai.

Standard IV.—K. S. Devisinhji Harisinhji.

Standard III.—K. S. Gajsinhji Harsinhji.

Standard II.—Narandas Raghubhai.

Standard I.—K. S. Govindsinhji Dipsinhji.

Preparatory (A).—K. S. Dolatsinhji Kalubha and K. S. Jagatsinhji Dipsinhji.

Preparatory (B).—Mansinhji Meruji and Devavala Jivavala.

For General Good Conduct.—K. S. Jivansinhji Pratapsinhji.

For Good Drilling.—K. S. Kherudin Husainmia.

Northbrooke Gold Medal for Experimental Science.—K. S. Dolatsinhji Ramabhai.

Her Excellency next asked the Principal to grant a holiday to-morrow to the students.

The Principal then read his report.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

In replying, his Excellency said:—Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I need hardly say how great a pleasure it is to Lady Willingdon and myself to be in his Highness' State. I have heard of the great efficiency of the Gondal State and from what I have personally seen of it I am greatly impressed with the College and everything connected with the State. You, students, should be proud of such a magnificent building to give you your education in your younger life. Your College is thoroughly equipped and carried on on the most modern western lines. Your Principal has asked me to give you my advice as to your conduct in this College. My advice is this. Maintain your honour, your character and high principles while you are in this College and you will succeed in your later life. I was delighted to witness your powers at physical drill but physical training is not the only element in educational development, although I must admit that the boys' display filled me with the utmost satisfaction. You, boys, have to study character as much as physical training and your educational interests in this college.

His Excellency went on with giving advice to the students and finally said: His Highness has proved a pioneer of educational progress and of general advancement in this country. The lot of the educational pioneer is not an easy one, but his Highness has overcome all the prejudices attached to educational advancement. I heartily congratulate his Highness on his courageous efforts upon which he deserves the thanks not only of this province but of the people of India. (Applause.)

Their Excellencies next luncheon at the Guest House and left for Junagadh.

ARRIVAL AT JUNAGAD.

JUNAGADH, Feb. 9.

Their Excellencies arrived at the great and historic city of Junagadh from Gondal this evening and were accorded a really regal reception. The station was beautifully decorated in honour of their Excellencies who with their staff and political officers in attendance, were in full political uniform. On alighting their Excellencies were received by Mr. Rendell, I.C.S., the State Administrator, who presented the handsome minor Nawab of Junagadh and all the nobles and State officials to their Excellencies. The scene on the platform was indeed a gorgeous one, one of the most gorgeous features of which was a carpet of velvet and gold on which their Excellencies stood before thrones of silver and gold during the presentations. Lord and Lady Willingdon were garlanded before they entered the State carriage of silver and gold lined with gold cloth and drawn by a team of walers without riders. His Excellency was accompanied by the minor Nawab Saheb and Mr. Maconachie and Capt. McEvan, A.D.C. Her Excellency also entered a second State carriage accompanied by Mr. Rendall and the Hon. Capt. Inigo Freeman-Thomas. The harness of Lady Willingdon's equipage was striking, being of velvet-embroidered with gold and drawn by four arabs. The third carriage was occupied by Mr. Robertson and Lady Helen Brassey, the fourth by Colonel Oldfield, Political Agent, and Miss Brand, and the fifth and sixth by the Governor's Staff. Prior to the State procession his Excellency inspected the Guard of Honour of the Imperial Service Lancers. A second Guard of Honour of State Infantry with band and colours, was drawn up on the platform and his Excellency having inspected them expressed his admiration of their smart appearance. The stately procession entered through the Reay Gate and passed via King's Road through the town and reached the Huzur Munzil, the Administrator's Bungalow. The whole route was decorated with bunting and the flags of the Allies were conspicuously displayed at intervals. Triumphal arches with welcome and loyal inscriptions were erected at different stages of the route. Subsequently their Excellencies motored to different State gardens.

FAMOUS INN CLOSED.

HAUNT OF SHAKESPEARE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

By an order of the Licensing Justices of the Middlesex County Council, the famous old Elizabethan inn, the Three Pigeons, in the market place at Brentford, has been closed on the ground of redundancy, and so passes away one of the last of the old hostelries associated with the name of Shakespeare and his literary contemporaries, says "The Standard." As the resort of literary celebrities, it is entitled to rank with the Devil Tavern in Middle Temple-lane and the Mermaid, the home of the first Jonson Club. Halliwell, in his Illustrations to the Merry Wives of Windsor says:—"This house is interesting as being in all likelihood one of the few haunts of Shakespeare not removed, and as being, indeed, the sole Elizabethan tavern existing in England, which in the absence of direct evidence to the contrary may fairly be presumed to have occasionally visited by him."

Originally the Three Pigeons was a fine timbered structure, with a courtyard surrounded with galleries, and once a road ran through the yard to a bridge, and then over the Brent. It was occupied up to the last, though the low carved and panelled chambers disappeared years ago. Nevertheless, the old inn was in a splendid state of repair. There is no authentic record of when the place was built, but it is believed to have been in existence before the time of Queen Elizabeth. Then, it is known, it was the frequent resort of wits, dramatists, and literary men, who doubtless hung about the Queen's Court at Richmond Palace, a few miles further away from London. As a member of the Queen's company of players, Shakespeare was there amongst them, making notes of local life, which he reproduced in his "Merry Wives." His companions often were Jonson, Peele, Marlowe, Beaumont, Fletcher, Donne, Middleton, and Dekker.

Shakespeare often refers to Brentford in his plays, but makes no actual mention of the old inn, where he must have quaffed many a cup of sack. Peele, however, lays the scenes of some of his "Merry Jests" at the Three Pigeons. In the comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" Goldsmith has two scenes laid at the inn, in one of which Tony Lumpkin sings a song in praise of it. The house is also referred to in Butler's "Hudibras" as the headquarters of highwaymen, and tradition connects the inn with the exploits of Dick Turpin, the town being adjacent to Hounslow Heath.

Brentford and the Three Pigeons are familiar to readers of Dickens, too. Oliver Twist was made to tramp through Brentford with Bill Sikes to the burglary at Shepperton, and mention is made of the inn in "Our Mutual Friend." The inn played an important part in the political life of Brentford, and it is recorded that in the thirty-third year of Charles II. a general sessions of the peace for the trial of prisoners was held within its walls.

The most notable of the many hosts of the inn was John Lowin, an actor, and one of the company which contained Shakespeare and Burbage. He is believed to have been Shakespeare's first Hamlet, and was the creator of "Henry VIII." He became manager of the King's players, but with the suppression of the theatre and the dispersal of the King's company in Puritan days he took the Three Pigeons, and died in the house at an advanced age.

FEROZSHAHR MURDER CASE.

GANDA SINGH SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

Judgment in the Ferozshahr Murder Case decided by the Special Tribunal today, commences with the genesis of the crime which dated on the 25th November 1914, when certain revolutionaries recently returned from America planned an attack upon the magazine at Mian-Mir which having proved abortive the gang turned their attention towards the Ferozepore arsenal. On the 30th November to fill in time the gang planned to raid the treasury at Mogra to obtain arms and money. And in pursuance of it one part of the gang went to Mullapur on the 27th intending to obtain more men there while the other part consisting of 15 men proceeded on three tum-tums towards Moga armed with "chavis," revolvers and "hacksaws." At Ferozeshahr the gang was overtaken by Sub-Inspector Asharat Ali and Zaildar Jawala Singh who suspected them to be escaped Komagata Maru men and being dissatisfied with their answers, threatened to search them whereupon at a signal from one four men fired, mortally wounding the Sub-Inspector and the Zaildar. Six of the gang disappeared and escaped altogether but the rest of the gang were pursued by Head Constable Mohammed Sadiq who had been informed of the occurrence and with the aid of some villagers set fire to the reeds where the gang had taken refuge. This led the gang to come out whereupon an exchange of shots took place which killed two of them. Other seven who were arrested were tried and had death sentences confirmed by the High Court. Ganda Singh, the judgment says, was arrested more than a year after the murder. But Jawala Singh, the approver, swears that Ganda Singh was one of those who planned the attack on the Moga treasury and connect him with the crime. Three other witnesses who were with the deceased Sub-Inspector, satisfactorily identify the accused as one of the four who fired at the Sub-Inspector. Nawab, the approver, also deposed to accused having admitted before him of having fired at the Sub-Inspector and shown him his pistol. Nawab Khan helped to conceal the accused in the local Khangah. After discussing the defence evidence Jawala Singh's statement the evidence of eye-witnesses and the accused's admission before Nawab Khan and other evidence the Tribunal was satisfied as to the accused's guilt having been established and held him guilty under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to death, plus forfeiture of property. The Tribunal notes that the assistance rendered by the villagers, has been already recognised by the Government and add their appreciation to Head-Constable Mohammed Sadiq's courage.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY SYNDICATE.

MR. NATESAN'S PROPOSALS FOR RECONSTITUTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

The discussion at the next meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras next month is likely to prove interesting as some important resolutions will come up for consideration. It is understood Mr. G. A. Natesan has given notice of the following propositions to be moved:—

(1) That the strength of the Syndicate be increased from 10 to 15;

(2) That five members of the Syndicate be elected by the Faculties, two by the Faculty of Arts and one each by the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Engineering;

(3) That the Syndicate be requested to furnish the members of the Senate before 1st August a full account of work done by the University Professor of Dravidian Philology and by the several Readers working under him;

(4) That it be recommended by the Syndicate to arrange for special courses of lectures by one or more of the following gentlemen:—Dr. J. C. Bose, Dr. P. C. Ray, and the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjype.

SIR AUREL STEIN.

FURTHER IMPORTANT FINDS IN SEISTAN.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

Sir Aurel Stein is now on his way from Seistan to Quetta. On the conclusion of his explorations in Central Asia, he journeyed through Russian territory to north-eastern Persia and thence marched southward. His work at Seistan was fruitful and some important results gained in exploring the ruins of a large Buddhist sanctuary. A desert too yielded finds of importance including ruins of ancient fortified lines. Sir Aurel will eventually visit Delhi taking with him the specimens of archaelogical treasures which he has collected during the past year. Thereafter he will arrange for the working of the result of his journeys.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council will probably meet on the 9th March next when the revised Financial Statement will be taken up for discussion.

A public meeting was held yesterday at Nagpur to protest against the Indian Medical Bogus Degrees Bill now before the Imperial Legislative Council.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE IN ANCIENT INDIA.

MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS' ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas read an interesting Paper on "Commerce and Commercial Education" last week in connection with the Hindu University lectures. In the course of his address Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas gave a survey of commercial and industrial enterprise in Ancient India—a survey which in view of the prevailing ignorance regarding conditions in Ancient India will be found to be very instructive. Even in the earliest—the Verdic—period, said Mr. Lalubhai, commerce was recognised in this country as a legitimate pursuit by one section of the community. The reference in the Rig Veda to merchants sending out ships to foreign countries under the influence of greed, to merchants whose field of activity knows no bounds, who go everywhere in pursuit of gain and frequent every part of the sea, to the necessity of sticking to the price fixed at the time of sale whether adequate or not; and to Nishkas to be used as coins, is suggestive of a group of facts, such as the knowledge of shipping the business acumen of the merchants of that time leading them to make profit by commercial transactions the knowledge of the principles of contract, and the knowledge of the value of the precious metal—gold—as suitable for coins. These references open to our minds the vista of the Hindus even in ancient time, being as anxious as any nation of the West to improve their material condition by commerce. Capturing the trade of foreign countries seems to have been the object of Vaishyas in the Vedic period as it is of the multi-millionaire of the West to-day. Human nature seems to be the same all over the world and in all ages. We can also safely say that not only were there means of transport in those days, but that there must have been a feeling of security in the minds of the trading community, for, without such security there can be no real growth of commerce.

Coming to the Puranic ages we find in the Ramayana that Sugriva enumerates the cities and mountains in the islands of the sea in a general way, and, specifically, refers to the Kosakars which may very well be identified with China. There is also a reference to Yavana Dvipa and Suvarna Dvipa which are usually identified with Java and Sumatra as well as to Lohita Sagara which may be, for aught we know, the Red Sea. It will be seen that the Hindus of that period had personal knowledge of the countries on the East and that they were in the habit of trafficking with the people of these countries and of bringing various articles in exchange, some of which they presented to their king. References in the Mahabharata to the ravages on the sea suffered by the merchants, show that trading with foreign countries was carried on in those days also.

All these references do not throw much light on the quantity of the foreign trade, nor, except in very rare cases, give the names of the countries with which such trade was carried, nor the names of articles of import, yet they are very suggestive to a person endowed with some imagination of the civilized condition of this country in those by-gone ages and of the position of commerce in the civic state of those days. Those were not the days of statistics and blue books and we need not be much disappointed at the scanty information that is scattered here there in the Vedas and Puranas. Of all such available information is collected and published with explanatory remarks as has been done by Radha Kumud Mukerji whose book on "Indian Ship-building" is a masterpiece of its kind, it will prove very helpful and inspiring to our young men as Radha Kumud Mukerji's work has been to those who have studied it. This kind of research work may well be undertaken by the graduates of this University with the same deep spirit of research as that of Radha Kumud Mukerji.

Great stress is laid at the present day on the necessity of a merchant knowing foreign languages and the teaching of one such language is made compulsory in some of the modern Universities for the degree in the faculty of Commerce. The lawgiver Manu seems to have realized the advantages of the study of foreign languages to a merchant trading with foreign countries and he laid down that a Vaishya should understand the various dialects of men. The injunction in the Manu-Smriti making sailors collectively responsible for damage done to the goods through their fault and absolving them from all responsibility if the damage be caused by the will of Gods, shows that the Commercial law on the subject of contract between the owners of the vessel and the merchant, was well-known. The fact that the *sailors* were made collectively responsible for any loss, suggests that they were often the owners also, and if this view is correct we can realize the state to which the civic condition of the people should have progressed in order to make such combination of persons and their joint ownership possible.

If there is a difference of opinion as to the weight attached to stray references to the condition of Commerce in the Vedic to the Puranic period, there is hardly any such difference of opinion even among Western Orientalists when we come to the history of India immediately preceding the reign of Chandra Gupta Maurya.

Mr. Kennedy writing on early Commerce between India and Babylon says "the evidence warrants us in the belief that the maritime Commerce between India and Babylon flourished in the 7th and the 6th, but more specially in the 5th Century B.C. It seems from "Buddhist India" that Mr. Rhys Davids comes to similar conclusions. He however gives more definite information as to the class of goods exported from the south-west coast of India, from towns which are now known as Supara and Broach and also that the names of these goods were adopted from Tamil words and not from Sanskrit or Pali. Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the oriental scholar and student of archaeology and Editor of the "Bombay Gazetteer," has the same story to tell of trade being carried on from the 8th to the 6th Century B.C., between Broach and Supara on the west coast of India to Babylon.

AGE OF CHANDRA GUPTA.

The Artha Shastra of Chanakya, the well-known minister of Chandra Gupta, gives a clear insight into the growth and condition of Commerce in the days of Chandra Gupta (321 B.C. to 297 B.C.). The very fact that there was a separate Board of Admiralty which was to work in co-operation with the Admiral, shows that there was a large fleet which required the control of a Board. Moreover one of the duties of a Board must have been to protect the foreign trade of the country. As a result of this trade so many foreigners came to the country that it was found necessary to have a special Board to look after them and provide suitable lodgings, escorts, and even medical assistance when needed. Not only were they assisted during their life-time but their estates were administered after their death and the realized assets were forwarded to persons entitled to the same. Another office, that of Navadhyaksha, superintendent of ships was created for the purpose of seeing that port dues were regularly paid by ship-owners. His duties extended to "the navigation of the oceans and also to that of the rivers and lakes, natural and artificial." He was also required to give a helping hand, like a father, to the owners of ships that were obliged to enter the port owing to rough weather on the high seas and he was authorised to remit in half or in full the toll on ships whose cargoes were damaged by water. A separate Board was created to look after trade and commerce, whose powers seem, in one respect, to be greater than those of the Board of Trade in England, for not only did it enforce the use of duly stamped weights and measures and levy licence fees, but it also regulated sales. All these combined with the fact that there was an industrial Board—and commerce and industries I need hardly add, are naturally interdependent—go to prove not only that the people of India were carrying on commerce with foreign countries in the west as well as with large industrial towns like Madura in the South and Benares in the East, but that trade, both internal and foreign, had increased to such an extent that it was considered necessary by Government to create a special Board for trade and another for industries. To realize the importance of these factors we have to remember that it was almost after 50 years of British Rule in this country, following 100 years' rule by the East India Company—in all 150 years, after the coming of the English in India—that the Government of India have created the post of a Member for Commerce and Industries. "The existence of these elaborate regulations," says Vincent Smith, "is a conclusive proof that the Maurya Empire in the 3rd Century B.C. was in constant intercourse with foreign States and that large numbers of strangers visited the Capital on business."

When Chanakya lays down the policy of "thinning the rich by exacting excessive revenue (Karsanam) or causing them to vomit their accumulated wealth (Vamanam)," it may safely be inferred that the amassing of accumulated wealth that was to be thinned was due to commerce and trade. Not only does Chanakya lay down principles similar to those on which the graduated income tax of Lloyd George is based, but he says too bluntly perhaps, that honours may be sold to the rich at fixed prices. He says "those who of their own accord or with the intention of doing good, offer their wealth to the King shall be honoured with a rank in the Court, an umbrella, or a turban, or some ornaments in return for their gold." Can we not see history repeating itself in the case of some of the present day honours and distinctions?

TRADE WITH ROME.

In the times of Chandra Gupta's grandson the great and good Ashoka, all the former commerce with foreign countries was kept up and increased. During the period of the Andhra Empire in the South "there was trade both overland and by sea with Western Asia, Greece, Rome and Egypt as well as China and the East..... Pliny mentions that the vast quantities of specie that found its way every year from Rome to India and in this he is confirmed by the author of the Peryplus." Mr. Vincent Smith referring to the trade from the southern ports with Rome says "Tamil land had the good fortune to possess three precious commodities not procurable elsewhere, namely, pepper, pearls and beryls." After describing the pearl fishery and the beryl mines he says "the Tamil States maintained powerful navies and were visited freely by ships from both east and west, which brought merchants of various races to buy the pearls, pepper, beryls, and other choice commodities of India and to pay for them with the gold, silver and art ware of Europe." The stress laid on the visit of foreign merchants to the ports, and another instance that follows soon after, referring to the beautiful large ships of the Yavanas lying off Muziris (Cranganore) to receive cargoes of pepepr paid for by Roman gold may lead one to think that the foreigners purchased goods at Indian ports and carried them in their own ships to their countries. Though this may have been the case in certain instances, the references to the ships of India show that the Indians had their own ships and went to foreign countries to carry on trade with him. The trade had assumed such proportions by A.D. 77, that Pliny complained of and condemned the extravagance of the richer classes as a result of which the Roman Empire was drained to the extent of a hundred millions every year. The condition of Commerce seems to have been the same in the Gupta empire as in the Andhra empire in the South and the Kushan in the North. Referring to the military conquest of Chandra Gupta II, Vincent A. Smith says "The annexation of Surastra and Malwa not only added to the empire, provinces of exceptional wealth and fertility but opened up to the paramount power free access to the ports of the eastern coast and thus placed Chandra Gupta in direct touch with the sea-borne Commerce with Europe through Egypt." The Peryplus gives a list of articles exported from Barygaza (Broach) and southern ports, and also gives the names of the cities in the interior whence these goods came. He also gives the names of the ports south of Barygaza. Ptolemy also describes the sea-ports of the Indian coast both on the east and west. While the seaports on the West traded mainly with Western countries, those on the East did so with Eastern countries like Java, Sumatra and China. The people of Gujarat in the West did carry on their trade with Java, but the difficulties of going all the way round must have been very great for in the Gujarati language there is a couplet meaning "Those who go to Java seldom return, but if they return they bring wealth that lasts for generations." I shall not weary you by giving the details of the trade carried on during the first few centuries after Christ, as it will be practically a repetition of all that has been said with an alteration in the names of the empires and the ports. I have referred at this length to the condition of Commerce of the earlier Hindu empires, for very often our young students have very hazy notions of the condition of the country before the Mahomedan invasions, and a study of those conditions will give them more self-reliance than is likely to be got from remarks which Dr. Vincent Smith makes after describing the glories of the former Hindu kingdoms and empires. He says "The three following chapters, which attempt to give an outline of the salient features in the bewildering annals of Indian petty States when left to their own devices for several centuries, may perhaps serve to give the reader a notion of what India always has been when released from the control of a supreme authority and what she would be again if the hand of the benevolent despotism which now holds her in its iron grasp should be withdrawn." A careful study of the history of the great Hindu empires is perhaps the only remedy against the depressive effects of such generalizations.

MR. GANDHI.

THE BENARES INCIDENT.

WHAT HE REALLY SAID.

Mr. Gandhi who arrived in Bobmay yesterday afternoon from Benares being interviewed about the incident which interrupted his speech at Benares said that he was unable to say what particular remarks of his were objected to, nor did Mrs. Besant point out any such remarks. She only appealed to the Chairman to stop him. Mr. Gandhi said his speech that evening was practically a repetition, in so far as it related to anarchism, of what he had said at the Calcutta meeting last year of which the Hon. Mr. Lyons was chairman. At this point the audience wanted the speaker to go on but Mr. Gandhi said that he would not do so unless he received the Chairman's permission to continue. He also asked the audience not to resent, as it was inclined, Mrs. Besant's interruption, as anybody who might feel aggrieved against the speaker's remarks, had a right to ask for a ruling from the Chair.

Continuing Mr. Gandhi said: "And I proceeded with my speech only after the Maharaja of Darbhanga's permission, which he gave after considering the matter for a while and cautioning me to explain matters briefly. I proceeded but still noticed a stir on the platform, and that Mrs. Besant was whispering to the Princes who were sitting near her that I was neither withdrawing nor explaining and saying that they ought not to stay. The next thing I observed was that the Princes rose one after another and as the Chairman also left I could not finish my speech."

In reply to a question whether he would like to withdraw any of his remarks he made at the meeting, Mr. Gandhi emphatically declared that every word was well-considered and well-weighed. Continuing he said: "That I could ever endorse methods of violence is unthinkable. I was not eager to speak at all. I did so under great pressure from friends, as I was credited with having some influence over the student population of the country. I was asked to speak about the violence which has unfortunately been the creed of some impulsive youths, owing to which we had to witness the humiliating spectacle of extraordinary precautions having to be taken for the protection of the life of our honoured guest from ourselves. Throughout the whole of my remarks there was not a word of endorsement of violent deeds. I did give the misguided youths credit for patriotic motives, but I showed that the action was all the worthier of condemnation, in that it did irreparable harm in the long run. In fact the whole of my speech was intended to direct the searchlight towards ourselves and to show that for many of our difficulties we were alone responsible. It is my firm belief that, but for Mrs. Besant's hasty and ill conceived interruption, nothing would have happened and my speech in its completed state would have left no room for any doubt as to my meaning."

Questioned as to whether it was a fact that the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya apologised to the meeting after the incident had occurred Mr. Gandhi replied: "Mr. Malavya did address the meeting, but I could trace no apology in his remarks. He merely said that I had spoken at his special request and my sole intention was to show how suicidal methods of violence were."

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A MAMLATDAR.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

GANDHI DOLUCHAND FULCHAND v. RAO SAHEB GULABBHAI KANTHADJI AND VORA MAKHMAD.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the suit with costs.

The facts are briefly these:—

The plaintiff-appellant sued to recover from the defendants-respondents certain ornaments attached by the first respondent when he was Mamlatdar of Taluka Prantij in the Ahmedabad District or their value Rs. 227 and Rs. 300 more as damages on account of the several tortuous acts performed by both the respondents while making the attachment on the following allegations, that the plaintiff is a landholder in the Talukdari village of Moyad-vas-Rupaji; that the Thakore of the said village being a minor his estate was under the guardianship of the Collector of Ahmedabad on whose behalf the Talukdari Settlement Officer was "de facto" manager. The estate was given to the second defendant Makhwad Gafoor for enjoyment for a fixed period. Gafoor being not satisfied with the old assessment wanted additional assessment. The present appellant and others declined to pay for this, therefore Makhwad brought the Mamlatdar to settle this dispute. The Mamlatdar called the appellant and other ryots before him and asked them to pay up the assessment as asked by Makhwad. They refused and thereupon the Mamlatdar beat the plaintiff-appellant with a shoe and having caught him by the neck forcibly took him to his house and used much "zulum." Not satisfied with this, he entered the appellant's house taking Makhwad who is a Mahomedan with him and thus profaned the house. Then as the appellant hesitated to produce the key of the box of valuables the Mamlatdar beat him with a stock. The appellant through fear produced the key and the Mamlatdar got the box opened and took away four ornaments, as also his account books.

MAMLATDAR'S DENIAL.

The Mamlatdar pleaded that he had gone to the village on the application of the village people and Makhwad for settling the dispute. He had asked the appellant to pay up his dues under protest but he having said he had no cash he was asked to give ornaments and he voluntarily gave them. He had used absolutely no force and that the allegations about the striking with a shoe and stick and the profaning of his house were all false.

The Lower Court found that the story of the alleged assault was not proved, and that the attachment was made in respect of the past arrears due to the Thakore. The attachment of the plaintiff's ornaments was neither illegal nor wrongful, and that the Mamlatdar was justified in assuming the power under the Code and he did so bona-fide 37 Bom. 101. As regards the attachment of account books of a person suspected to be liable, with no protest on his part would not be a case of absurd assumption of powers which he had got; and accordingly this was also his bona-fide act in pursuance of the Income Tax Act. The plaintiff is entitled to no damages and no relief and the suit was accordingly dismissed with costs on the plaintiff.

THE JUDGMENT.

After discussing the two issues of facts Justice Heaton observed: "It is established then that the attachment of the plaintiff's ornaments was for the purpose of recovering from him arrears of revenue for past years and not for assessment of the then current year. That being so we have to consider whether the Mamlatdar had lawful authority to recover those arrears by such an attachment First, I will assume that the provision of the Land Revenue Code applied to Sections 150 and 154 give the powers of attachment in such a case, and attachment can be made without notice. The power can be delegated to a Mamlatdar. I see no good reason to suppose that a delegation by the guardian to the Mamlatdar to attach moveables would be unlawful.

If they were wrong then they made a mistake as to the law, but the law is far from simple and the circumstances to which it was to be applied were complicated. I cannot doubt that the mistake if any was a bona-fide mistake and that it was made in pursuance of the provisions of the law. The law is there and does contemplate attachment by a Mamlatdar in certain cases. It may be that the Mamlatdar erroneously pursued the law which in this case is somewhat elusive but if he did, his conduct is assuredly covered by the provisions of Section 6 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act and the Mamlatdar is not liable in damages.

With regard to the continuance of the temporary management of the estate, his Lordship observed: "Now was this management unlawful? It is not shown to be. We cannot assume that the informal continuance of the management was without the Talukdar's consent. The case of the seizure of the plaintiff's account books is different. The Mamlatdar does not pretend to attach the books for arrears of revenues. I agree therefore with the trial Judge that the Mamlatdar took the account books for income-tax purposes. I hold on the Mamlatdar's own testimony and the admitted circumstances that the plaintiff did not willingly allow the Mamlatdar to take away the books and that the taking was against his consent. How can it have been otherwise? The whole proceeding must have been intensely irritating to the plaintiff; he was unwilling to submit to anything and from that moment to this has vigorously maintained that the Mamlatdar acted illegally and oppressively. It seems to me to be a perfectly clear case of the seizure of the books by the Mamlatdar against the will and in spite of the protest of the plaintiff. That being so, the seizure was unauthorised and wrongful. The Income Tax Act does not contemplate such a thing. I find there was a protest and opposition to the seizure. I do not say that the Mamlatdar acted absurdly but that there is no law which in such circumstances or in any circumstances like them empowers a Mamlatdar to make such a seizure. He was not pursuing the law for there was no such law to pursue; if he was pursuing anything it was a figment of his own imagination. The matter here seems to me to be quite different from that of the attachment and I cannot hold that the Mamlatdar's conduct here is covered by Section 6 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act. But I do not think the case is one for punitive damages and the actual damages were trival for the books were not long detained. I would award Rs. 5 as damages and allow the plaintiff his costs throughout to that extent allowing the claim.

Mr. Desai appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Nandvadanram K. Mehta appeared for the respondents.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening at Poona, to protest against the Indian Medical Degrees Bill. A number of Indian medical men holding the L. M. and S. degree were among those who spoke at the meeting. The resolution said that the existing number of medical practitioners in the country was highly inadequate there was the urgent necessity of the limited efforts of the Government in providing medical relief, being supplemented by private agencies.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 10TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Trial of Issues.

332-07.—M B Chothia Abboo Mahomed Poonjani, v. Haji Moosa Abba & ors. Khund L & M, Part Heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

750-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Motilal Tejmal, a firm, v. Ramnarayen Banechand.

Commercial Cause.

1363-15.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Shirin & anr, Edg G W & Co, Sh D & D.

Long Causes.

1320-12.—Edg G W & Co, Dhulaji Harkmaji, & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanna, & ors, Jeh M & S.

1140-30.—Malvi H M & R, Shamchandra Rampratab, v. Velji Anandji, & anr, Captain & V.

1348-15.—Patell and Ez, Ramchandra Babaji Moole, v. Ashanna Ramanna Oodmoloo, Raghavaya N & Co.

1067-15.—Nadirsha & D, Madan Dewsey, v. Kumbhar Luxumon Mulji, & ors, Malvi H M & R.

582-15.—Surajmal & Co, Hiralal Kalianmal, v. Jewanlal Dewsey, Pandia & Co.

776-15.—Khund L & M, Nawaballi Amirkhan v. Vazeerkhan Amirkhan, & ors, Amin & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

1499-14.—Ard H D & Co, Haji Ahmed Haji Hussain Dada, v. Surajmal Bhojubhai Mohta, Payne & Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Manalal and ors, Tyabjee D & Co, Part Heard.

478-10.—Vachha & Co, Ismail Haji Allarakhia, & anr, v, Mohsin Miya, & ors, Jeh S M & H, Moti & D, Part Heard, 10-8-15.

1163-15.—Payne & Co, Hussonally Adamji Masalawalla, & ors, v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

310-15.—Little and Co, Aboobucker Abdu Rahim & Co, a firm, Ramchander Luchminarayena, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

340-15.—Amin and D. Dwarkadas Gokaldas, Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C. For Postponement.

818-14.—Dik Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervahu alias Temubai, widow, & ors. Ragh N & Co.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

610.14.—Crawford B & Co, The Vacuum Oil Company, v. The Secretary of State for India, In Council, E F Nicholson.

1437-15.—Little & Co, Wilfred Rycroft Padget, v. Jamshedji Hormusji Chothia, Payne & Co.

For further directions and Costs on Acting Comr's Report.

139-15.—Payne & Co, Mithibai Ratanji Ghandhy, v. Cawasji Muncherji, Davar, & ors, Mans H M & Co, Mehta D & L, Rustonji & G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey Kt, & ors, Payne and Co, Daphtary F & D, Wadia G and Co, Captain and V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabjee D & Co, Little & Co, Malv H M & R, Part Heard, 7-2-16.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co, Part Heard.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

774-15.—Judah & S, Rajaram Ganooji Karpe, v. Dinanath Damodar Kale & ors, Manchershaw & N, Part Heard 4-12-15.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

788-14.—Mulla & M, Shah Goculdas Bhogilal, v. Dave Mulji Nathji, Pandia & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Comr's Report.

1161-10.—Madhowji K & Ch, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Radhavahu alias Ladkivahu, widow, & ors, Sh D & Dh, Daph F & D.

Long Causes.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji and G.

1074-14.—Captain and V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, firm, Tyabji D and Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur and Co.

454-15.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Abaji Raghaw.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H H M and R, Captain & V.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & G.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

INSULT TO A TEMPLE TEACHER.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Bawa Keshav, a teacher to a temple singers' association, at Chunamkiln Road, charged Dalya Bhica, secretary to the association, with insult and mischief. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the complainant, while Mr. B. H. Daruwala defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the accused was not on good terms with him as he had him fined twice by the caste. A group photograph of the members of the association was taken, of which twenty-five copies were given to the accused in his capacity of secretary. The accused sent four copies to members, with the complainant's face defaced from them, and did the same with the other copies in his possession. When called upon by the association to explain his conduct, the accused expressed his willingness to get new photographs done.

The accused admitted the copies were in his possession but said they were defaced not by him but by others. He expressed regret that he had kept the copies in such a manner that they could be defaced by others, and he undertook to destroy all the defaced copies, and get twenty-five new copies at his own cost.

The case was marked compounded, and the accused discharged.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Govind Narayan and a woman named Sonkabai were charged by Inspector Power with theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 248 belonging to Shamrao Harischandra, husband of the second accused.

The accused were defended by Mr. Hiralal.

It was contended for the prosecution that the complainant's child became ill about four months ago and he asked the first accused to help him in nursing the child. By that way both the accused became friends and ran away to Revadanda with ornaments from where they were brought back on the 4th instant.

The defence of the first accused was that the ornaments were given to him by the second accused. The second accused on the other hand submitted that she was told by the first accused that there was a holy man at Andheri who would drive away the devil which possessed her child. She went with him on that understanding, but the first accused first took her to Baroda and then to Revdanda.

The Magistrate in delivering judgment observed that the second accused could not be so inhuman as to abandon her sick child and run away with Govind. He therefore discharged her. The first accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SAILING WITHOUT REGULATION LIGHTS

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. John Munster of the Port Officers' Staff charged Bhimji Bhica, tindal of prow No. 13, and two other tindals, with sailing in the harbour, without regulation lights on Tuesday night, off Tucker Beacon. The accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 12 each.

USING GLARING LIGHTS ON MOTOR CAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Dr. N. L. Seervai with using glaring lights, insufficiently shaded, on his motor car. The accused admitted the guilt but pleaded ignorance of the new regulation passed some time ago requiring three-fourth of the glass to be shaded. The Magistrate warned and discharged the accused.

"INDIAN SERVANTS: A GOOD LOT,"

CALCUTTA MAGISTRATE'S TESTIMONY.

At the Kyd Street Police Court, Calcutta, before Mr. Keays, Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, Mr. W. J. Bradge, of Messrs. Bird and Co., residing at No. 3, Harrington Street, was charged by his bearer with assaulting him. In reply to the Court Mr. Bradge said he did not assault the accused, nor had he any intention to do so.

Mr. Keays: What do you mean by intention?

Mr. Bradge: I mean that it never entered my head. The accused has simply brought this charge in order to get his salary, because I refused to pay it till he brought back my clothes which are missing.

Mr. Keays: Have you never assaulted your servants?

Mr. Bradge: I can't say I have not. It has been under great provocation.

Mr. Keays: Would you consider the loss of your clothes great provocation?

Mr. Bradge: No. But if the man was impertinent I would consider that grave provocation.

Mr. Keays: In my whole experience in India I have never found Indian servants impertinent. If you treat them well they are a good lot.

In giving evidence the complainant said that on the day in question accused threw golf balls at him and one struck him on his big toe.

Mr. Keays: I see what you meant by "intention" now, Mr. Bradge. In throwing the ball at him you probably didn't intend to hit him.

Mr. Bradge: I never on my oath said that I did not strike him in any way.

Complainant continuing, said that previous to the golf ball incident accused threw a slipper at him and on another day tried to hit him with a stick but missed him.

Mr. Keays here referred to the petition which characterised the assault as a brutal assault.

The pleader muttered that the balls were made of iron. This description of golf balls was apparently not heard by his worship. It is a well-known fact that golf balls are made of "gutta percha."

A witness for the prosecution said he did not see any blood but complainant told him that his toe was bleeding.

His worship in discharging the accused warned him to desist in future from striking his servants as he has been in the habit of doing so according to his own statement.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, biliousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the best remedy for constipation. D 19

BANK OF INDIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bank of India Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon, in the Oriental Buildings, when Sir Sassoon David presided.

The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

The net profit, including Rs. 67,862-12-8 brought forward amounts to Rs. 5,15,235-7-1. An *ad-interim* dividend was paid, for the half-year ended 30th June 1915, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which absorbed, Rs. 1,50,000.

The Directors now propose:—To pay final dividend, for the half-year ended 31st December 1915, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, making 6½ per cent for the year, which will amount to Rs. 1,75,000; to place to Reserve Fund (Increasing that Fund to Rs. 7,00,000), Rs. 1,50,000; to grant a bonus of one month's salary to the Staff of the Bank Rs. 9,944; to carry forward to the next Account, Rs. 30,291.

The Directors consider that the Net Profit of Rs. 4,47,372-10-5 for the past year, which is some Rs. 95,000 in excess of the profit for 1914, is very satisfactory, especially so since it has been arrived at after setting aside a considerable sum to provide for the depreciation of the Bank's investments. Further they desire to emphasize the fact that this result has been achieved, notwithstanding the conditions prevailing owing to the unfortunate continuation of the war throughout the period under review. During the year the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas resigned his seat on the Board and Mr. R. D. Tata was invited to join the Board. You are requested to confirm this appointment. In accordance with Article 102, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and Mr. R. Barlow retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves, for re-election.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir J. Sassoon David said:—When I last had the pleasure to address you in this room, I ventured to express the hope of the Board that the year then entered upon would prove to be even more prosperous in the annals of the Bank than its predecessor; and it is with a feeling of much satisfaction that I am now able to point to the fulfilment of that hope. The profit of Rs. 3,51,000 shown in 1914 was made in spite of the outbreak of the war and other unfavourable conditions which affected us in the latter part of that year, and we are now able to show for 1915 very nearly a lakh more profit; namely Rs. 4,47,000 although the baneful influences of the great war have prevailed throughout the whole year under review. This, which is one of the largest profits made during one year in the history of your Bank, was obtained after providing for depreciation of the Bank's Investments, and it is a source of satisfaction to your Directors that they are able to propose an increase of the Bank's Reserve Fund by a lakh and a half of rupees, and also to increase the dividend for the first time since 1909. I trust and believe, gentlemen, that this distribution of our profits will meet with your hearty approval. Your Reserve Fund has now reached the substantial sum of seven lakhs of rupees, and we look forward with confidence to being able to continue to increase it steadily, while the dividend of 6½ per cent. for the year will I have no doubt be maintained, and I venture to hope that, given a continuance of favourable seasons, it may even be increased at a no far distant date. I think, gentlemen, that the steady progress of this Bank and the very sound position displayed by its accounts, which have as usual been examined by myself and a Committee of my colleagues, may justly be looked upon with satisfaction by all who are interested in our welfare. When I consider the grave and far reaching disasters which have overtaken Indian local banking during the last few years, and the unfortunate combination of fraud, distrust, and war, which have naturally intimidated depositors and shareholders alike, I feel pride and thankfulness that our Bank should stand to-day in a stronger position than ever, enjoying as I firmly believe it does the complete confidence of the whole business community. I attribute this result to two facts firstly, that in itself our Indian banking business is thoroughly sound and progressive when entrusted to proper hands and worked honestly and with due care to avoid speculation, whilst at the same time not declining to accept fair business risks on reasonable and equitable terms; secondly, that you and the public recognise that in the Directors, the Manager, and staff of this Bank, you have a body of men of integrity and knowledge of local conditions who can be relied upon to safeguard its business without fear or favour to the best of their ability, and with a single eye to its interests and success. In making these remarks I should derogate from my duty were I to fail to emphasize the excellent work done by your Manager and his staff; the latter has worked cheerfully and well, though much undermanned in the higher grades during the past year owing to difficulties caused by the war and, as your Chairman, I feel bound to add that it is to Mr. Stringfellow's business capacity, knowledge and heart-whole application to the Bank's interests that its success is mainly due. I now ask your attention to some of the figures in the accounts. Comparing the balance sheet now before you with that for the year 1914 you find an increase in fixed and current deposits combined, of some ten and a half lakhs of rupees, whilst advances under all headings have increased by about thirty two lakhs, every rupee of which your Directors believe to be fully and amply secured. Our investments stand about thirteen lakhs higher than a year previous, two-thirds of the total being in 4 per cent. Government of India Terminable Loan at par. These figures are balanced by a reduction of some thirty three and a half lakhs of rupees in cash, the cash balances now standing at Rs. 37½ lakhs against Rs. 71 lakhs a year ago when, owing to the unsettled financial conditions then prevailing, your management held it to be a wise policy to keep unusually large resources in cash. The cash balance shown in the balance sheet is about 36 per cent of the Bank's liabilities on current accounts in addition to which there were large amounts in liquid securities and advances repayable on demand. The fact that we have been able to make use of our cash resources more freely than a year ago emphasizes the improved conditions of the money market and the revival of general confidence; and the fuller employment of our funds of course makes for better profits. The average Bank of Bombay rate during 1915, was just over 5½ per cent., and the amount that we shall have appropriated from profits for reserve and dividends for the year, if you approve of our proposals, is equal to 9½ per cent. on our paid up capital. During the year the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas resigned his seat on the Board of which he had been a valued member ever since the inception of the Bank, his advice and assistance being always at the disposal of his colleagues. It will also interest the shareholders to know that we have, quite recently, invited Mr. F. E. Dinshaw to become a Director, and I am glad to say that he has agreed to serve. That is all I have to say, gentlemen, except that I hope to meet you next year with an equally satisfactory statement of progress.

INTERPELLATIONS BY A SHARE-HOLDER.

Mr. H. J. Padhye, a shareholder asked the following questions, to which the Chairman replied.

Mr. Padhye said:—We have seen that nearly 60 banking institutions have all within a year closed their doors in the face of their apparent prosperity as seen through their balance sheet and profit and loss account. Do we find that any of those banks that have failed has come forward to return a single pie out of its funds to the shareholders? The said banks used to publish half-yearly balance sheets duly audited. These balance sheets no doubt used to receive the approval of their members but we have now realised how far the members of those banks were led into a false sense of security and how they were ruined. Under the circumstances, it is but natural if we take more interest in the affairs of our Bank than we have been doing till now. What promise our Directors are going to give to the members of our Bank that may serve as a guarantee against any flaw in the practical working of the concern?

Chairman.—The concern is under honest management and investments are very carefully made.

Mr. Padhye.—Another thing that attracts the notice of the members is that the members have no access to the inspection of the accounts and the general condition of the concern. We hope that our Directors will consider these matters in details and give the members some guarantee against any future disorder as far as the shareholders and the depositing public are concerned.

Chairman.—As there have never been any complaints, I do not see that it is necessary to allow inspection.

Mr. Padhye.—In our last balance sheet landed property was shown at Rs. 3,84,915 and in the present balance sheet it is shown at Rs. 3,99,915. Is the increase of Rs. 15,000 due to the Bank having acquired other landed properties between the period of the last and the present reports or is it due to the same property having increased in value? Does the landed property belonging to the Bank fetch rent equivalent to the average bank rate for the period?

Chairman.—Some property has been purchased, and rent to the value of Rs. 3,000 is received every month.

Mr. Padhye.—The report states that a considerable sum has been set aside to provide for depreciation of the Bank's investments. Where does this sum so set aside appear in the balance sheet? What is the loss suffered by the Bank in settlement with the Nadiad Mills?

Chairman.—The sum is drawn from the profits.

Mr. Padhye.—In the balance sheet of 1913 there appears to be items of reserve fund for bad and doubtful debts and in the next preceding balance sheet, that is, in the balance sheet for December 1914, such item stood at Rs. 26,000. In the present balance sheet no such item appears, what has become of these Rs. 26,000?

Chairman.—Appropriated to wipe off bad debts.

Mr. Padhye.—The salaries of officers of this bank are comparatively very high and if you desire to know what salaries are obtained by similar officers in other banks doing business on a very wide scope I am in a position to supply you with the figures. There ought to be some curtailment of the salaries of some of the higher officers of the Bank.

Chairman.—As the services of honest and competent hands are necessary, salaries are paid to supply the desiderata. More may be required.

The recommendations made in the Report were then passed and the usual votes of thanks, terminated the proceedings.

A SINN FEIN RIOT.

The production of a play by Sinn Feiners in a schoolhouse at Mullaghslin, County Tyrone, resulted in wild scenes, in which the rival crowds fired revolver shots from inside the school and from adjoining fields. The play was presented by the Redmondite residents of the locality, and a determined attack was made on the schoolhouse. The Sinn Feiners barricaded the building, but the crowd smashed the doors and windows and secured an entry.

A riot ensued inside, and several ladies who jumped from the windows were rescued by policemen, fifty of whom had arrived on the scene by motor-car. The police were powerless, and the rioting continued for two hours. Eventually the conflict was abandoned, and the Sinn Feiners were escorted home by the police. The schoolhouse was left a complete wreck.

Receipts for the first year in the Burma Forest Department have owing to the war fallen considerably, being 90.47 lakhs or 23.62 lakhs below the previous year and the expenditure being 46.89 lakhs or higher by 72 lakhs. The heavy decrease in receipts is due to the slump in the timber market. The demand for timber fell and freight for export was scarce and costly.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

NUISANCE FROM MILLS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding.

The Committtee considered a memorandum from Miss E. W. Nicholls, forwarding for orders copy of a petition, dated the 29th December 1915, addressed by her and others to the Municipal Commissioner in which it was stated that sometime ago two mills, one being presumably a grain mill and the other an oil mill, were started on a piece of land in the compound of the property known as the Hamilton Hotel, Mazagon; that one of the mills was recently burnt down by fire; that the engine and the machinery erected in the mill were set to work from about 9-30 p.m. till 7 a.m.; that the engine made such a continuous thumping noise in the calmness of night that it became impossible for them to sleep; that the mill was situated in the midst of residential quarters and that no permission should have been granted for its erection if at all granted by the Municipality; that they did not think that the mill worked during the day time as no noise was heard at the time that they understood that it was the intention of the Commissioner to issue licenses to coppersmiths in the City with a view to restrict their hours of work from 7 a. m. to 7 p.m. only, while the mill in question was allowed to work throughout the night; and that the locality was a quiet place for residence until the mills and a foundry were started there. They requested that steps might be taken to stop the nuisance by preventing the working of the mills at night.

The memorandum was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

LIGHTING OF THE CITY.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 4297, dated the 7th October 1915, sanctioning an extension of the contract entered into with the Bombay Gas Company for public lighting of the City from 1st July 1915 to 28th February 1917, I have the honour to state that owing to the increased prices of copper and other materials and of glass due to the War the General Manager and Engineer of the Company has applied for an increase of 25 per cent. over the cost of the articles mentioned in contract schedules Nos. 1 and 2 with the exception of cast iron columns and brackets in respect of any renewal that may be required to lantrns, &c., from 1st January 1916. As the rates of these articles have lately enhanced I consider the request of the Gas Company reasonable and have the honour threfore to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the increased rate applied for being paid to the Company."

It was resolved to approve of the increased rates, subject to the Corporation's sanction.

BURGLAR'S VISIT TO CURZON HALL.

£1,000 WORTH STOLEN

As already reported while Lord Scarsdale, the father of Lord Curzon, was lying seriously ill at Curzon Hall Derbyshire, the family seat, burglars broke in and got away with booty said to be worth nearly one thousand pounds. A list of the stolen valuables is given below but, in addition, the thieves, who fortunately were disturbed, had collected a quantity of goods ready for removal. They had visited the library, the music-room, and the drawing-room, and had carried a number of articles to the housekeeper's room, where they were found piled up on the table.

The following valuables were missing:

A gold-mounted tortoiseshell snuff box, containing two miniatures of the first Lady Scarsdale, by How, 1761; Circular fluted silver tray, 1697; Miniature of the first Lord Scarsdale; Three or four Queen Anne snuffers; Two square silver waiters, 1731; Large silver gilt presentation plate: Seal, engraved with lady driving a pony cart; A large gold watch, engraved with the family arms and coronet, 1760; Six old silver boxes; Silver stand; Jubilee gold medal, 1897; Coronation medal, 1902; Pairs of silver gilt candlesticks, and silver rose bowl.

The majority of the articles were small, but of great value for a collector, and were greatly prized by Lord Scarsdale.

ARCTIC CANADA.

STEFANSSON'S DISCOVERIES.

News of the discovery by the Canadian explorer, Stefansson of records left by one of the Franklin search parties 62 years ago is contained in the detailed report of his explorations received by the Canadian Naval Service Department. The records were those left by McClintock, who headed one of the parties which went in search of Franklin in 1853. Curiously enough, they were found by Stefansson on exactly the same day of the year as they were deposited, June 15.

By another coincidence, McClintock's records left in a cavern near Cape McClintock tell of the explorer's intention to travel three days westward in search of new land. Stefansson instead travelled three days north, and made his discovery of a hitherto unknown land. Steafansson is now in camp on the north end of Bank's Land, if he has not already reached Prince Patrick's Island. At the latter place he expects to establish a winter base as far north as possible.

In February he will start on an exploring trip over the ice of Beaufort Sea. The explorer is of the opinion that the new land he has discovered does not extend very far west until it is defined by a narrow channel. On the other side of the channel he hopes to find more new country to add to Canada's far northern possessions.

When you go visiting, don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. C 15

CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND.

LIVELY DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

BILL CARRIED

PROVISION FOR 6 000,000 MEN

MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

By an overwhelming majority, Mr. Asquith's motion for leave to introduce the Military Service Bill was carried in the House of Commons on January 6. The debate was remarkable for many eloquent speeches, for and against the measure, from members of all parties. The Prime Minister received an ovation from the supporters of the Bill on the announcement of the result of the division.

The House of Commons on Jan. 6, resumed the debate on the motion of the Prime Minister for leave to bring in a Bill "to make provision with respect to military service in connection with the present war."

Mr. Duke (U.) observed that the opponents of the Bill had threatened to destroy the unity of the country, and withdrew their co-operation from the work of carrying on the war. On the principle of "those who are not with us are against us," those gentlemen were going to help the enemy. (Cheers and interruptions.) If those who were going to follow their newly-discovered leader—the ex-Home Secretary (Sir John Simon)—in opposing the Bill were not going to help the enemy, what were they going to do? (Cheers.)

Mr. Pringle (L.)—They are going to be honest men. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Duke.—Honest men sometimes find themselves in strange company. (Laughter.)

Mr. T. M. Healy (N.) asked the Speaker if it was in order for a member to offensively interrupt by crying, "Old Bailey."

Mr. Pringle—Is it in order for the hon. and learned member to cast doubts upon the patriotism of his fellow-members?

The Speaker—I have always deprecated these interruptions. I am afraid Mr. Pringle is one of the chief offenders. (Cheers.) I am sure he himself would be much better listened to if he would refrain from constant interruptions. (Cheers.)

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Duke, on the question of patriotism, observed that the House and the country would judge whether it was the Government and a majority of the House who were fulfilling the national will, or whether it was being fulfilled by the mischief-makers and malcontents, who if their opposition prevailed would wreck the Government and end by wrecking the Empire. (Cheers.) The talk of breaking the unity of the Empire was a mischievous and idle threat, because the unity of the Empire did not depend upon divisions in Parliament. He ventured to say it would be sustained and strengthened by the courage of the Government in the prompt performance of a plain and honourable pledge. (Cheers.)

From Saxon times to the days of Pitt it was the recognised duty of every man to take part in the defence of the country. He was not a Conscriptionist. He regarded the Bill as an endeavour to maintain, at the cost of a comparatively slight sacrifice, the voluntary principle of which Englishmen were proud. If all that was in question was a matter of expediency—was that a matter upon which members would be willing to lend their aid to the enemy? (Hear, hear.) He characterised as pitiable the suggestion of Sir John Simon that the married men should be asked to release the Prime Minister from his pledge to them, and said it was now taking a sane view of the situation to threaten to break the unity of Parliament in the interests of a number of men who were admittedly defaulting in their duty to the country. (Cheers.)

VOICE FROM CORK.

Mr. William O'Brien, thanked the Government for recognising that a proposal which might be wise and just for Great Britain was totally inapplicable to Ireland. He failed to understand the hubbub made in the House about compulsion in order to fight for their lives. (Lord Derby's scheme was nothing but a measure of compulsion which had been applied more energetically by the Labour Party than by any other party in the kingdom. (Cheers.) If he were an Englishman he would find it very difficult to understand what principle of democracy or liberty was sacrificed by requiring five or six hundred thousand young men to do what several millions of their best fellow-countrymen had done voluntarily and what the citizens of almost every other State in Europe had done as well. He thought the British people should be able to settle their own system of national defence without dictation from Ireland, and he and his friends would be no party to action which would give joy to Germany and strike a blow at the Allies of this country by wrecking the Bill and the Ministry of England.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S VIEW.

Mr. Herbert Samuel (Postmaster-General) pointed to the fact that six millions of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom of military age had come forward voluntarily to serve the country. That fact would live in history as an imperishable memorial to the patriotism of the British people of the present generation. (Cheers.) He was driven to support the policy of this Bill against all his predilections and against his strong bias for voluntary service by the hard, cold logic of facts. (Hear, hear.) Recognising that we were the chief munition factory and the chief source of financial strength for the Alliance, he said the President of the Board of Trade had come to the conclusion that at the present time a million men could properly be spared from industry to take part in military operations. If that was a maximum figure it was in his view also the minimum. If they could be spared they ought to be sent. (Cheers.)

HARD BLOWS NECESSARY.

The war would not be won, Mr. Samuel went on, without some very hard fighting. The nation must be prepared to strike hard blows on the battlefield until victory was achieved, and for that purpose great armies were necessary. The military authorities had decided that at least 30,000 recruits per week must be raised to maintain the efficiency of our armies, and before Lord Derby's scheme was launched it was obvious that that number of recruits were not forthcoming.

Lord Derby's campaign had been a brilliant success, but that had been due in a large measure to the pledge which the Prime Minister had given to the married men. Unless the question of the married men was dealt with satisfactorily they had available only one-third of the million men which could be spared from industry. There were half a million married men ready and willing to serve, but they could not be mobilised until the single men who had not attested were dealt with.

The question therefore resolved itself into a pure matter of fact—was it or was it not the case that the single men who ought to serve, and who had not come forward, were a negligible minority. He had the duty laid upon him of examining the figures given to the House by Sir John Simon, and he declared that these figures would not bear close analysis. He proceeded to correct several of Sir John Simon's calculation, and said if they assumed that only one-half of the 650,000 unattested single men would be available. That meant that for every two married men attested there was one unmarried man who was not attested, and they could not call up the two married man unless they first dealt with the one unmarried man. (Cheers.) The unmarried men blocked the road for half a million of married men who were ready to serve. (Cheers.).

MILLION MEN WANTED.

Mr. Samuel added that he could make no distinction between fighting the Germans on our own soil and fighting the Germans in France and Flanders. We were defending the homes of England, Scotland, and Wales; and if members agreed with his propositions.

(1) That our duty in the war required us to send every man that could be spared;
(3) That we could spare a milion men;
(3) That under the Derby scheme only 300,000 could be forthcoming unless the Prime Minister's pledge was redeemed; and
(4) The Prime Minister's pledge was necessary in order to secure the totals that had been attained;

they must come to the conclusion that a measure of this kind was unavoidable. (Cheers. In conclusion Mr. Samuel pointed out that Cromwell's new model army was founded on compuision, and that Abraham Lincoln was obliged, sorely against his will, to adopt compulsion, and contended that w must give up this much liberty in order save the rest. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. M. Robertson (L.)) said he deprecated the argument that they owed more concern to the man who was compelled than to the main who went voluntarily. He also denied any extra liability on the score of mistakes. There never was a war in which mistakes were not made. It was useless merely to make charges of mistakes against those who conducted operations on our side. The enemy had been doing nothing but make one vast mistake from beginning to end. He regretted more than he could say that the signal abilities of the late Home Secretary should be lost to the nation at the present time. The right hon. gentlemen's speech on the previous day had bewildered him as to what was the vital principle which he stated he held by. From his knowledge of the right hon. gentleman's dialectical powers he came to the conclusion that he abstained from expounding the vital principle because it would not stand the strain of exposition. (Laughter.)

There never was a great war in which some nation did not do a great deal more than it was dreamt possible for it to do. This country was now in that position, but it had not yet reached the limits of its possibilities. If the opponents of the Bill were right that it would not give more than a hundred thousand men, then their other argument that too many men were being taken went by the board. (Cheers.) He had fought Conscription as a military system all his life, and if his hon. friends had real grounds for thinking a system of Conscription was being established by this measure they would be justified in voting against the Bill, but he did not think there was any foundation for their fears on that ground. He had no fear that the nation would allow itself to be deprived of its liberties. He agreed that the voluntary system had not had a fair chance, and that it would have been better to leave it altogether to laymen. (Cheers.) What did they who were opposed to Conscription give up in supporting that Bill compared to what the men gave who were sacrificing their lives in defence of the country? (Cheers.) If they found some of our soldiers fighting each other in the trenches what should they think of them? The soldiers were just as much entitled to so regard them fighting each other in that House. (Cheers.)

Mr. Percy Alden (L.) said he did not consider this a Conscription Bill in the fullest sense of the word. The Bill, however was wrong in principle, and he asked whether it was worth while to provoke a contest which would grow during the next twelve months until it reached a point that might compel an inconclusive peace.

FROM THE BANKS.

Colonel John Ward (L.) said he had opposed Conscription in the past, but he felt bound to regard the advice given to the House by the responsible Government in the present crisis. The decision of the Labour Congress to which allusion had been made had to be discounted by the fact that from one-third to one-half of the trade union members were either in the trenches or preparing to take their places there. (Cheers.) It was impossible to say that the decision represented even a majority of the trade unionists of the country. (Cheers.)

The nation looked to the House of Commons to give it a lead, and he felt that in the present crisis those who attempted to shirk their duty when the existence of the State was at stake such compulsion as the House could apply should be brought to bear upon them. (Hear, hear.)

"Though I am not a soldier really," Colonel Ward went on, "I would rather die a thousand deaths than I would allow a conqueror to rule over Britain. (Cheers.) No Englishman really dies as long as England lives. We have inherited splendid traditions, and we are the standard bearers of liberty throughout the world. We should be cowards if, for fear of some charge of inconsistency, we deviated an inch from our plain duty. I am going to give this Bill not merely a grudging support. No fear! I am prepared to see the last farthing of our wealth and the last man thrown into the scale before I would surrender the position that the country occupies to a domination that is both brutal and cruel." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. George Greenwood (L.) protested that he was ready to make every sacrifice of individual liberty, if necessary, to win the war; but he was not satisfied that the Bill would help to that end, and therefore, he could not vote for it,

"FRICTION AND DISCORD."

Mr. Chancellor (L.) opposed the Bill because he believed that the men could be obtained in other ways, without arousing so much friction and discord. He asserted that the conditions under which the Prime Minister's pledge was given had not been fulfilled. The Bill was the result of a conspiracy to force general Conscription on the country.

Mr. Hemmerde (L.) considered that our voluntary system had been a complete success, and he did not think it would be necessary to abandon it after the war. Nevertheless he supported the Bill because he was convinced it was necessary in order to get the number of men that were required. He knew that in certain districts young and able single men had not come forward, and would not do so unless they were fetched. It was pure hypocrisy to say that there were no shirkers in this country. We had reached a point where we had to put all our resources into the field. He thought it would be intolerable if the Nationalist members went into the division lobby against a Bill which did not concern them.

EXCLUSION OF IRELAND.

Colonel Sharman-Crawford (U., regretted the exclusion of Ireland from the Bill, and said the inevitable effect of that would be that Irish regiments would be filled up with English recruits.

Mr. Holt (L.) said he felt it to be his duty to vote against the Bill, and to oppose it to the bitter end.

Mr. J. H. Campbell (U.), speaking on behalf of Sir E. Carson, who was prevented from attending by indisposition, said Irish Unionists would give whole-hearted support to the Bill in the division lobby. At the same time he protested against the unexplained and unaccountable exclusion of Ireland from the Bill. (Cheers.) It was understood that the measure when first drafted included Ireland, and he wanted to know at whose instance it was altered. Why did not the Government throw upon the Nationalists the responsibility of moving to exclude Ireland? They might in the alternative have left it to counties or groups of counties in Ireland to vote themselves out of the Bill. That would have enabled the Ulster people to come under the Bill, as they desired.

LABOUR MEMBER'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Barnes (Lab.), said he was going to redeem a pledge he had already made, and was going to vote for the introduction of the Bill. (Loud cheers.) He spoke for himself and not for the majority of his party, and he spoke under the shadow of the vote of the Trade Union Congress. He knew that there was a strong feeling in his constituency against the Bill and against anything in the nature of compulsion, but men in public life had to take risks, and he was going to take the risk of voting for the Bill. (Cheers.) The men that would be secured by it were wanted. (Cheers.) He had come back from France that day. He had been nearly a month travelling from one end of the line to the other. One unit that he visited had spent four days and nights in the trenches, and had had 53 casualties. They should not have been four days and nights in the trenches—(cheers)—and they would not have been if all the young men of the country had done their duty as these men he saw were doing it. (Loud cheers.) He hoped the Bill would go through, though he hoped that the predictions as to the thin edge of the wedge would be fulfilled. He supported the Bill because we had got to win the war. (Cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

Mr. Balfour (First Lord of the Admiralty) said he did not believe that in all the history of the House a debate had ever shown such a fundamental unity of feeling as the one now ending. All the speeches breathed patriotism. The division might do harm both in and out of the country, but to those who had heard the debate it must be apparent that never before had a nation shown such a unity of front on the essential issue.

Regarding Ireland he thought that was a point which should be reserved for the Committee stage. This Bill was not intended to place the military institutions of the country on a permanent basis. It was a Bill for an occasion. It was a Bill for this war only. They should, therefore, be as careful as possible not to raise questions of internal controversy. It was impossible to regard Ireland as similar to England and Scotland in this matter. (Nationalist cheers.)

Regarding the general debate, he wished to sweep aside all discussion on what was called "principle." He found it difficult to believe that anything that might truly be called principle would be involved. If this country were in danger of invasion, would these people stick to "principle"? He had always been against compulsory service, not because he believed in the principle of voluntaryism, but because he happened to live on an island. (Laughter).

The voluntary system, Mr. Balfour declared, had produced over 6,000,000 men during the present war.

Every member of the Cabinet, Mr. Balfour added, held the opinion that the Bill was absolutely essential for the successful carrying on of the war.

THE DIVISION.

The House divided, and there were:—

For the Bill	403
Against	105
Majority for	298

Leave was therefore given, and the Bill was read a first time.

The announcement of the figures was received by loud cheers and counter-cheers.

The demonstration was renewed with even greater vigour by the supporters of the Bill when the Prime Minister, after proceeding to the Bar, walked down the floor of the House in order to bring in the measure.

LOYALTY OF INDIA.

TESTIMONY OF AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER

Mr. D. G. Bellamore, the American traveller, has just returned from a tour of year in India and the Far East. According to a New York telegram he says: "India is as loyal to England as Germany to the Kaiser. India is absolutely undisturbed by the events of the present war. Her industries were never more active. India is pouring money into the British war treasury. The Ruling Chiefs are rallying to the support of the Empire in a way that leaves no doubt of their sincerity.

"Nearly 700 rulers of Indian States have offered their personal services and the entire resources of their States. It is useless for Germans to try to make it appear that India is on the verge of another mutiny. All the conditions are against it. The crime in all India for the year is not so great as that committed every year in New York and Chicago. One may travel all over the country without weapons. American business in India is having a wonderful boom, especially in automobiles.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post Free 5/-

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RUSSIAN SITUATION.

EFFECT OF OFFENSIVE IN THE BUKOVINA.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in his weekly review of the war in "Land and Water," devotes a portion of his article to a consideration of the Russian offensive in Volhynia and the Bukovina. He writes:—

The moment the Austro-German attack just south of the Pinsk marshes, in the region of Czartorysk, developed, the Russians countered heavily by a thrust just north of the Rumanian border from Bessarabia. They began a violent offensive for the possession of the heights immediately above Czernovitz the capital of the Bukovina defended by very strong and continuous Austrian entrenchments which reach up northward to the neighbourhood of Buczacz, and follow a line nearly north or south. At the same time, or immediately afterwards, another separate offensive of the Russians towards Baczacz developed. At the moment of writing these two offensives in the south have become much the biggest part of the activity along all this southern portion of the Russian line. Each side claims comparatively small numbers of prisoners. There has been a slight advance of our Allies along their two main lines of attack, but nothing in any way conclusive or definite has yet developed.

It is, perhaps, not too much to suggest that the real object upon the Russian side of this new offensive, which has thus suddenly attracted the attention of Europe, is for the moment no more than to compel a corresponding concentration of troops upon the enemy's side, and that with an object quite as much political as strategic.

RUMANIAN FACTOR.

If we recollect how matters stand in the Balkans; if we further recollect that Rumania is the great unknown factor, and that the Rumanian army would make all the difference to the immediate future of the campaign one way or the other from the three factors of its position, its numbers and its freshness; if we add to all this a consideration of the main truth which every General Staff in Europe has first in mind—the enemy's anxiety in the matter of numbers—we shall see the purpose of such an offensive as Russia has apparently undertaken, though perhaps only local and temporary, upon the southern end of her line.

Russia in Bessarabia threatens to some extent the enemy position in the Balkans. It is all very well to say that we do not believe Rumania will allow a march through the Dobruia, or that no considerable Russian forces are massed near the mouths of the Danube, but the mere fact that Russia can concentrate there quickly keeps the enemy— Bulgarians and Austro-German—on the watch and under the necessity of leaving troops watching the frontier. Meanwhile, along comparatively short lines of communication in Bessarabia, Russian forces can strike at or threaten either end of the comparatively short arc. The Russians, by a vigorous offensive, or even by the mere massing of troops, can compel considerable agglomerations on the part of the enemy. They can inflict wastage upon enemy units—and he fears wastage now more than anything. But it is improbable that they can as yet advance seriously. Remember the conditions.

An advance against a strongly and continuously entrenched position involves very heavy preliminary artillery preparation. The Russians have not yet, it may be presumed, a full equipment, as compared with the enemy's provision. Even if they had the function of this arm in modern warfare depends mainly upon motor transport. But motor transport in Volhynia and Bessarabia at this moment—at least motor transport of very heavy material—is almost out of question.

MALACHY DE CRISTOFORIS.

DEATH OF GREAT MILANESE PATRIOT.

Milan to-day is mourning for one of her oldest, best, and bravest citizens, Senator Malachy de Cristoforis, writes the Varese correspondent of "The Standard." Born 80 years ago, he devoted the earlier part of his life to very active patriotism, and took part in all the Garibaldi campaigns. At the age of twelve he was making munitions for the Italians, and this was in 1848. His brother Carlo was mortally wounded at San Fermo. After Garibaldi's historic "Obbedisco," De Cristoforis was despatched by the Liberator to negotiate exchange of prisoners. Courteously entertained at luncheon, the Austrian hosts drank to the health of the King of Italy. De Cristoforis could not return the compliment, but, raising his glass, said: "To the health of the brave combatants." From 1867 he devoted himself to practical medical work, writing many scientific treatises. He was Honorary Grand Master of the Freemasons in Italy.

His funeral was very impressive. Military massed bands accompanied the patriot and veteran to his last resting-place, old Garibaldians heading the cortege. At the cemetery soldiers and music halted as the carriage passed bearing the deceased, his old Garibaldian uniform laid out on the bier. Three generations clustered round; the old heroes of the 'sixties in their faded garments; brave soldiers in the prime of life, and the young and smart Boy Scouts, of whom Milan is justly proud; and all Masonic lodges in Italy were represented.

That Awful Agonising Backache

Backache means one thing and one thing only—Kidney Trouble—which is most certainly on the increase. Thousands and thousands of people in the towns and villages of this country are in terrible danger of deadly kidney disease, if they only knew and realised it.

This insidious disease creeps on, gradually getting a firmer and firmer grip, until when it is too late the poor sufferer discovers he has Bright's Disease. Have you kidney trouble? Do you know how to recognise whether you are suffering from this or not?

Here are some of the symptoms of kidney disease: Aches and pains in various parts of the body, nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, constipation, cloudy and bad coloured urine, general feeling of weakness and irritability, puffiness under the eyes—these are all

Symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

And then people who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, or pains in the bladder, muscles and joints are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble

All these things mean that the kidneys are weak and diseased. They need strengthening and making healthy.

Dont waste a single hour. Go at once, and get a box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, which are made expressly for kidney and bladder troubles. They will cure every one of the above symptoms no matter how long or how badly you have suffered.

To cure Kidney Trouble of any kind, you must positively get rid of the cause—the poisonous Uric Acid. Remember, to do this, a real remedy **must pass through the kidneys and the bladder** and **not** through the bowels as most kidney pills do. When you see the urine change to a muddy bluish colour—a feature which distinguishes De Witt's Pills from all others—you know beyond all doubt that they have put their healing touch on the right spot—the kidneys and the bladder. And the cost is so small. Do not put off, because weak kidneys very often means Bright's Disease in the end, and then it will be too late. Be wise in time. But when you buy the pills be sure you get De Witt's in large white boxes printed in blue and gold—with a blue wax seal on the top of the bottle. Refuse any of similar name without this special seal.

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BACK FROM GERMANY

THE JOURNEY HOME.

"Wake up! The Commandant wants you!" I was a prisoner of war in Germany, and the order fell unheeded, writes a returned prisoner in "The Times."

"Aufstehen!"

At the sound of those odious syllables I awoke. The day before I had achieved a term of solitary confinement awarded me for failing to salute a German corporal. And now they probably wanted to imprison me again or tie me up to a tree. Nevertheless, I sang "Tipperary" as I splashed in the horse-trough which did duty for a bath, hard by the stable where I had my bed of straw. Hurriedly dressing, I made my way to the Commandant's office. "You haf ten minutes to get ready," he said gruffly. "You now go back to England"

THROUGH AACHEN.

"I'm going home," I told all and sundry in the camp. "We've heard that story before," they said. But the truth of my statement was forced on them when I gave my spare shirts away. They then crowded round me, each with a message for those they loved best. Good-byes were said, and "Let them know at home" they hurriedly whispered. "Tell them everything." Two sentries marched me out of the camp, and the way to the station seemed endless. There I met three crippled Canadians, lying pale and emaciated on stretchers. "We're going home," I said. They looked sadly at their shattered limbs, but smiled hopefully. The train soon rumbled in, and, to my mind, the wheels reiterated, "You're going home! You're going home!" Room was made for us in a fourth-class carriage, and as the train left the platform a number of Germans who had gathered there at the sight of our khaki uniforms shook their fists at us. But we only laughed at this helpless exhibition of rage. Then the sentries said fiercely, "Mund Halten," at which we laughed the more.

Aachen came next in the itinerary, where a number of R.A.M.C. men and wounded in an improvized hospital waited to pass a medical board for the final test. This was the saddest part of all. An officer of the Irish Rifles (Captain George) was assured that he was eligible for exchange. But on the eve of departure he was taken away, and we never saw this officer again. A party of 30 were treated likewise. Some could barely use their limbs and others had lost an eye, yet they were all returned to their respective camps. Theirs must have been a heart-breaking journey. The treatment of the wounded at Aachen was the best ever shown them since their capture. Most of the Germans in the hospital could speak English fluently, and had lived in England before the war.

"NO COMPLAINTS!"

At the hour of leaving Aachen I and certain other R.A.M.C., men were given a document to sign, in order, the Germans said, to assure them that we had no complaint to make against their administration during our captivity. Failing our signatures we were to be detained for the purpose of detailing complaints. We adopted the sensible view, and signed. The cars then arrived which were to convey us to the station. On leaving the hospital the Germans appeared quite friendly and proffered their hands, which we pretended not to see. Once in the ambulance train, there were many deep sighs of relief, for none actually knew, untill then, whether we were to be exchanged or returned to the camps.

The journey before crossing the Dutch frontier was punctuated by hurried glimpses of horrors that trod upon one another's heels in ghastly procession—wrecked homes, totally destroyed villages, and battle-scarred fields. Incidentally, Belgium supplies the best monument to Hun cruelty. Round and about Antwerp we saw great stretches of barbed wire entanglements. Entire forests had been cut down to make way for this form of defence, the short stumps of the trees being plainly visible. Original names of Belgian towns have been done away with, German names taking their place. This is especially noticeable on station platforms, where large white sign-boards aggressively flaunt some new German appellation. From the carriage windows one could see men in that hateful grey uniform swaggering into cafés and disporting themselves generally like *nouveaux riches*.

THE FRIENDLY DUTCH.

Holland at last! That buffer State in the war zone! Dutch nurses boarded the train at Rosenthal! They brought us tea, cakes, and fruits. Then cigars, cigarettes, and more tea. We appreciated the Dutch. Theirs were the first friendly voices we had heard since our capture by the Germans, quite a year ago. At Flushing we boarded the Dutch boat which was to carry us back to England. We were homeward bound!

For the past 12 months I had repeatedly heard the phrase in my dreams. Now it was real. The bright moon rose glitteringly over the receding Dutch shore as we turned our faces Westward. A hundred ex-prisoners of war homeward bound! The thought was exquisite. All were silent All happy; and all were smoking Dutch cigars. Then one of our number sang an old song, tremblingly and out of tune. But it was too eventful a moment in our lives to be wasted in imperfect sympathy, so we all joined in the chorus just a little huskily.

THE JOURNEY'S END.

Most of us were cripples; some were going to die. But these appeared the happiest of all. They only longed now and then for the power to move, and in spite of dying for gains never shared, the thought of having done their duty, and that they would see once more the sweet, old familiar home things, was as a caress that straightway reached their hearts.

Joy was everywhere. Many smiled unconsciously. The thought of what the morrow would bring made our hearts leap high. With a last look at the horizon, beyond which lay the land of our desires, we returned for the night. At dawn we were up and about. The cripples stumped along the decks, looking for all the world like bold, bad pirates. One cheerful Cockney with a crutch under either arm entered into the spirit of the thing and sang about a number of men on a dead man's chest—"Yo! ho! ho! and a bottle of rum!" He then fiercely demanded why the "Jolly Roger" was not "aflying," and laid about him with his crutch. It was all very beautiful, and we lived in a world of our own. I sat on the deck. The throb of the engines had me in its grip, and the promises of the future lapped my ears as the waves lapped the vessel's sides. The salt sea air flicked my nostrils as I thought of the brightly-smiling faces awaiting us. I thought, too, of the lovers' meetings at the journey's end. But one could not help wondering how many faiths had died in the meanwhile.

The night before I had tossed wakefully on my bed, that pageant ever before me. Now I sat on deck, convinced that life is indeed a great privilege. But towards the end of the voyage a grim shadow was cast over us all at the stories of Hun atrocities, related by Belgians seeking refuge in flight. "You don't know what it is," they said, "to be exiled in your own homes." Try as we would, it was impossible to forget, or even forgive. The boat glided in, caressing a quayside alive with all the sights and sounds and smells which meant so much to us. We heard cries of command in only one dear language—our native tongue. Then, Tilbury—London—Home.

A GREAT FRENCH EDITOR

THE LATE M. FRANCIS CHARMES.

Referring to the death of M. Francis Charmes, editor and director of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," who died on January 11 in his 68th year, "The Times" writes:—

M. Charmes was one of the greatest journalists of the Third Republic. For a period of 35 years, with an interval of five years, from 1872 to 1907 he contributed almost daily to the "Journal des Debats" articles on current politics which were distinguished by soundness of judgment and by a style that was wholly French in its supple purity of form. His work bore above all the supreme hall-mark of good sense. In the fine old journal to which he was so faithful a contributor he had as his contemporaries Taine, Renan, Cuvillier-Fleury, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, and many others whose names stand high in the history of 19th century France.

From the start young Charmes brilliantly advocated the policy of Thiers, who admitted him to his confidence and made him his "Ministre de la Plume". In 1880, the [illegible] at the age of 32, the post of Assistant-Director in the Political Department at the Quai d'Orsay, and in 1885, after a first taste of the Chamber of Deputies he was appointed Director of this department by M. de Freycinet. This appointment he held until 1889, when he returned to the Chamber. His political career culminated in 1900, when he was elected Senator for his native department of the Cantal.

His association with the "Revue des Deux Mondes" dates back to 1893, when he embarked upon a career as political chronicler to this famous periodical that was destined to last for nearly 15 years. At the end of 1906 the editor of the review, Ferdinand Brunetiere, died, and in the following year Francis Charmes succeeded him. For nine crowded years he maintained the high traditions of one of the most dignified posts in journalism.

M. Charmes has died within a few days of the 10th anniversary of his editorship and almost on the day of his reception among the members of the French Academy seven years ago. In the Academy he inherited the chair of the scientist, Marcelin Berthelot. Mindful of the memories of the two men whom he had succeeded at the "Revue des Deux Mondes" and in the Academy M. Charmes in his inaugural address dwelt anew upon the old controversy between religion and science. Peace he said would soon be concluded between religion and science if religion did not claim the right to supervise, to limit, and to control science in its freedom of research, and if science did not entertain the still more vain and arrogant ambition of suppressing and superseding religion. Each was impregnable the moment they deserted it. Unfortunately, they almost always had deserted it.

In intercourse with his fellow-men he was kindly and forbearing. In the political and literary salons of Paris he was through life an honoured guest. In congenial company his reserve gave way to a measured flow of stately, old-fashioned conversation. Those who knew him trusted him; his death leaves yet another gap in the fast thinning ranks of those who made the France of a generation ago.

(Continued from Column 4.)

cal—a call to Austria-Hungary to treat the Serb question with justice and magnanimity, to give a real proof of serious and sagacious statesmanship. How odd it all sounds, almost an Aristophanic mockery. And our chief news from Berlin on that day talked only of the censoring of films! Odder still is a letter in an adjacent column from a poetical canon, who urges that next Sunday in all the churches we shall sing Haydn's "Austria," that noble hymn-tune, "to show national sympathy with a bereaved Royal House, a stricken King, and a sorrowing people." One more note before we put the wandering sheet back to its right place. The canon's letter is followed by one about a white swallow seen near Lewes. Leisurely, delightful days, when the observer could "write to the papers" about such a thing and be sure of space from an indulgent Editor! That little chronicle of Peace seems part of a remote and slightly unreal antiquity.—"The Times."

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BEFORE THE WAR.

A SCRAP OF PAPER.

Let not the reader be alarmed by the title. Here is no further labouring of a point already somewhat overwrought. The sanctity of bonds is not our theme; the scrap of paper in question is only remotely connected with diplomacy, and that connexion need not be taken into account for our present purpose.

To make a clean breast of it at once; these notes have for their motive and cue a stray sheet of newspaper which emerged, somewhat yellow and sere, from a very recent file. How it got there is a mystery. Its proper place is in an orderly bundle of much earlier date, a bundle fondly believed complete and stacked with others for possible reference in one of those emergencies which arise at any moment in the life of the hack writer. "Ask the sub-editor to refer to the files," says Kipling, who knows the tragedy underlying that request; for the thing you want is usually, by some horrid irony of files, amissing. Here was a case in point: A portion of the issue of July 1914, gallivanting amidst the sober records of October, 1915. "Gallivanting" is the word, for the sheet errant hath an air of curious and incongruous gaiety in these days of mad turmoil. Its four pages read strangely now with their reflections of the old world in which we lived 16 months ago. When trees are stripped for their contest with the winter gales, this echo of a brilliant summer season in Town would in any year strike a note of whimsicality. How much more today, when the world has been turned upside down.

The pages have a breath of mid-July rightly upholding her character. In the space that now hoids the latest news of the death-grapple of the nations, you read "Torrid Henley" set out with much pomp of type. The weather, we are told, wsa "gorgeous, and terrible." An unusually large crowd for the first day had given the water festival more than ordinary brilliancy, and the ready descriptive writer indulged himself with fine splashes of colour. Not only were the ladies' sunshades a marvel, but most of the men had bought Japanese parasols from the hawkers, thus adding to the glitter of the scene. Never had there been a more successful opening day. And a weighty question of the hour, calling for another bold headline, was the "Chances of Leander in the Grand." These were the things that mattered then.

Town and the Season rioted joyously. Those who came back from the river in time had a particularly rich and full evening before them. We were already a Russianizing people, musically at least, and that night saw one of Chaliapin's greatest triumphs in *La Khovansichina*. He is granted nearly a column of praise, so easy were the times, so important the exposition of his and of Moussorgsky's art. Close at hand are some regrets that the meet of the Four-in-Hand Club had declined a little from former splendour, but as an offset to this comes a glowing letter from Paris on the delights of La Grande Semaine. Here is little rhapsody on the "Bois-de-Boulogne" in the flower-scented gardens of the Pre Catalan. The "very *tremolo* music from an orchestra of Tsiganes" fills the air, and the correspondent has leisure enough to observe Toutou, a gay little dog with a huge pink bow, "a collar of jewelled jingly bells, and a friendly disposition, inclined to be optimistic about life in general." And Toutou's mistress is described in detail, "airy as a butterfly's wing." To-day, no doubt, she is a devoted minister to the wounded in some hospital.

"THE WORLD WENT VERY WELL THEN."

So, the world went very well then, within a fortnight of the great upheaval. The morning paper of those days was for the most part a very joyous companion of coffee and rolls. Clouds there were, to be sure, for were we not in the heat of the Irish controversy? Turn the page, and you find strenuous reports from Ulster under arms, and the Parliamentary atmosphere is charged with summer lightning no less than the adjacent weather report, now a thing of the past under the Defence of the Realm Act. But the arming of the Carsonites and their muttered threats could not seriously interrupt the lighter business of the hour. The Flower Show at Holland House was still a national event, and the enthusiastic scribe had ample room to explain the beauties of the new roses. Bedford College had just held a pleasant garden party; Lady This and Lady That did not look in vain for a full-dress report of their dances and receptions. The "Season at Ostend" had its chronicle, and a full programme promised events for that early August which found Belgium engrossed in other business. "Readers leaving for the Continent" were reminded by a careful management that their favourite newspaper would be forwarded to any address. The indefiniteness of "somewhere in France" was an address still undreamt of.

Foreign news seems, by comparison with the present, singularly unimportant. Mr. Roosevelt has just made an attack on "bosses," and General Hertzog has launched his new National Party. A Chinese boy in Victoria, B.C., has gone to prison for life for the murder of his mistress. The only news from "Our Berlin Correspondent" concerns the "Censoring of Films." This burning question was the cause of a lively dispute between manufacturers and the police. The arrogant makers decided to throw the cost of censoring on the producers. Moralists at home, we read elsewhere, are much exercised about the property of picture theatres, and the matter has been under consideration at Lambeth Palace. Surely a Golden Age, when our daily prints set out such things with prominence and discussed them in minute detail! We seem to have travelled far since then!

A HINT OF COMING STORM.

But of stray scrap of paper, for all its reflection of a life of surface sparkle, contains a hint of the coming cataclysm. There is a leading article, dignified and sympathetic, on the murdered Archduke, whose obsequies were to begin that night. The close of the article is strangely ironi-

(Continued in Column 3.)

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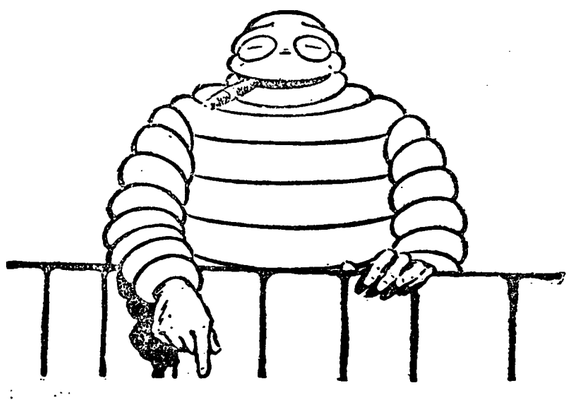

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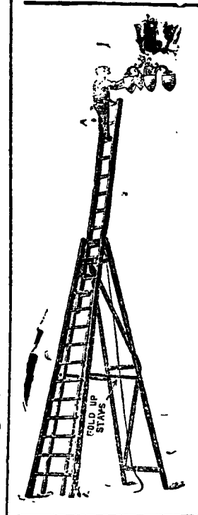

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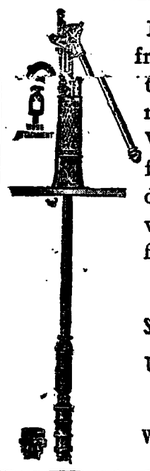

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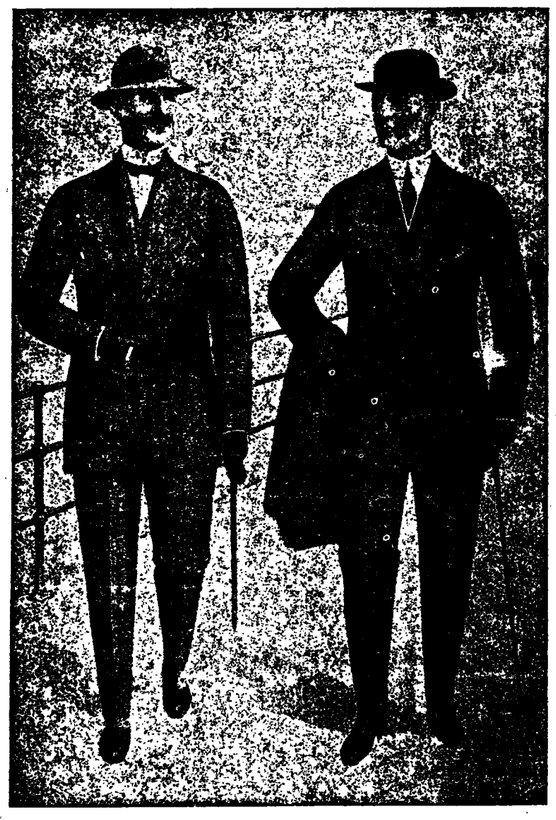

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